The Hong Kong Daily Press.

No. 5676 號六十七百六千五第 日八初月正年子丙緒光 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 2ND, 1876. 三拜禮 號二月二英 港香 [PRICE $2½ PER MONTH.

Arrivals.

January 31, OCEAN, British str., 971, Juquos, Saigon 25th January, Rice.—JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.

January 31, JOHANN SMIDT, German bark, 433, H. Rohkar, Haiphong 16th Jan., General.—WIELER & Co.

February 1, ESMERALDA, British str., 395, E. Thebaud, Manila 29th January, General.—A. MACG. HEATON.

February 1, CHRISTINE, German bark, 541, Wildgang, Cardiff 7th September, Coals.—STEMSSEN & Co.

February 1, FERONIA, German str., 1,080, Schutz, Bangkok 21st January, Rice.—WM. PUSTAU & Co.

February 1, CITY OF EXETER, British str., 787, Gorley, Saigon 24th January, Rice.—HOP-KEE.

Clearances.

AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE, FEBRUARY 1ST.

Genoa, str., for Yokohama.
Kate Tatham, for Whampoa.
Deux Freres, for Saigon.
Kwangtung, str., for East Coast.

Departures.

January 31, MENZALEH, str., for Yokohama.
February 1, LY-EE-MOON, str., for Saigon.
February 1, WEALTHY PENDLETON, for Rajang.
February 1, RAJAH, str., for Swatow.

Passengers.

ARRIVED.

Per *Ocean*, str., from Saigon:—
4 Chinese.
Per *Esmeralda*, str., from Manila:—
Two Spaniards, F. G. Foster, F. C. Eaton, J. J. Ray, R. C. Robinson, P. W. Mein, Jose Battle, S. Vidal, Jose M. Sanches, Captain Lew Bush, 2 Masters Morris and servant, 2 Masters Baena and servant, 8 Europeans, deck, and 40 Chinese.
Per *Feronia*, str., from Bangkok:—
10 Chinese.
Per *Johann Smidt*, from Haiphong:—
8 Chinese.

TO DEPART.

Per *Deux Freres*, for Saigon:—
1 European.
Per *Kwangtung*, str., for East Coast:—
For Swatow.—Mr. B. Schaar. For Amoy.—Captain Lew Bush. For Foochow.—Mr. Allchin. For Coast Ports.—100 Chinese.

Reports.

The British steamship *Esmeralda* reports left Manila on 29th January, and had moderate monsoon and fine weather throughout.

The German steamship *Feronia* reports left Bangkok on 21st January, and had very strong monsoon and high sea.

The German bark *Johann Smidt* reports left Haiphong on 16th January, and had strong monsoon and high sea to arrival outside of Green Island, where anchored at 11 p.m. on the 31st; got into port at 4 p.m. on 1st February.

The British steamship *City of Exeter* reports left Saigon on 24th January, and had strong gales and a heavy sea from the N.E. The steamship *Namoa* left the same day, and left her off Cape Varela on the 26th January.

The German bark *Christine* reports left Cardiff on 7th September, and had mostly fine weather to the Cape of Good Hope, then very rough weather. On the 23rd of November experienced a very heavy gale or typhoon, lost top and top-gallant masts; after that time mostly calm and variable winds.

The British steamship *Ocean* reports left Saigon on 25th January. Experienced strong Northerly gales from Cape Padaran to Paracels, with very heavy sea; the latter part fresh breeze and very strong Westerly current. On the 30th, passed the steamship *Pernambuco*, bound South, in lat. 18.42 N. and long. 111.30 E.

MANILA—ARRIVALS.

January 9th, str. Esmeralda from Amoy and Hongkong; 14th, str. Faragua from Singapore; 16th, Union from Hongkong, Union from Nagasaki, Robert Henderson from Newcastle; 20th, str. Zamboanga from Amoy and Hongkong; 22nd, str. Albay, French man-of-war Montcalm, and Adler from Hongkong.

MANILA—DEPARTURES.

January 8th, str. Mariveles for Singapore; 10th, str. Leyte for Hongkong; 13th, str. Esmeralda for Hongkong and Amoy; 20th, William Frung for London; 21st, Francis B. Fay for Boston; 22nd, Nuevo Lantaro for Barcelona *via* Singapore.

Vessels that have arrived in Europe from Ports in China, Japan and Manila.

(Per Last Mail's Advice.)

Vessels.	*From.*	*Date of Arrival.*
Flintshire(s.)	Foochow	Dec. 11
Patroclus (s.)	China Ports	Dec. 11
Osaka	Canton	Dec. 12
Black Prince	China Ports	Dec. 12
Ad. Tegethoff	Manila	Dec. 12
Esto	Manila	Dec. 12
Sophie	Zebu	Dec. 13
Maggie Douglas	Zebu	Dec. 13
St. Andrew's O'tic	Hongkong	Dec. 17
Undine	China Ports	Dec. 17

Vessels Expected at Hongkong.

(Corrected to Date.)

Vessel's Name.	*From.*	*Date.*
Robert Bonk	Falmouth	May 2
Minnesota	Charleston (U.S.)	June 30
Stefano	Cardiff	July 30
Marina	London	Sept. 4
Iphigenia	Hamburg	Sept. 4
Auguste	Cardiff	Sept. 18
Portlock	Hongkong	Sept. 26
Sir H. Parkes	London	Sept. 28
Carricks	London	Oct. 4
Ferdinand	Cardiff	Oct. 13
Esmeralda	Cardiff	Oct. 14
Fanny	Cardiff	Oct. 15
Rockwood	Cardiff	Oct. 16
Portland	Portland, O.	Oct. 22
British Crown	Cardiff	Nov. 1
Penedo (s.)	Antwerp	Nov. 13
Canton	Cardiff	Nov. 16
Tassan	New York	Nov. 18
F. H. Drews	Cardiff	Nov. 20
N. d'Auxiliatrice	Cardiff	Nov. 21
Alma	Cardiff	Nov. 22
Assens	Antwerp	Nov. 23
Annie Fish	Cardiff	Nov. 26
Comet	Boston, U.S.	Nov. 26
Jylland	Hamburg	Nov. 27
Oceanus	Cardiff	Dec. 1
Hieronymus	Cardiff	Dec. 12

Auction Sales To-day.

None.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned Agents are in receipt of instructions from the Board of Directors, authorizing them to issue Policies to the extent of £10,000 on any one First-class Risk, or to the extent of £15,000 on Adjoining Risks at Current Rates.

A Discount of 20 °/₀ allowed.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., *Agents.*

48 Hongkong, 8th January, 1876.

To be Let.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,
THE HOUSES, Nos. 2 and 4, Praya East.
Two GODOWNS, Nos. 2 and 4, Praya East.
The HOUSE No. 10A, CAINE ROAD.
All with Gas and Water laid on. Apply to
SPANISH PROCURATION,
1m 137 10, Caine Road.

TO LET.
THE HOUSES No. 3, ABERDEEN STREET and No. 38, HOLLYWOOD ROAD.
Apply to
A. F. ALVES.
18 1m Hongkong, 3rd January, 1876.

TO BE LET,
With Possession on 1st March next,
THE Commodious and Centrally situated DWELLING HOUSE, at present in the occupation of Dr. O'BRIEN.
For all particulars, apply to
ROBERT G. ALFORD,
Surveyor, Club Chambers.
1m 124 Hongkong, 31st January, 1876.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,
TWO DWELLING HOUSES and OFFICES, Nos. 14 and 16, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. RAYNAL & Co.
The HOUSE, No. 35, Wellington Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. ROSE & Co.
The DWELLING HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 1, Stanley Street, lately in the occupation of Messrs. DEETER & Co.
The DWELLING HOUSES, No. 13, Gage Street.
The DWELLING HOUSE, No. 4, Alexandra Terrace.
The STORE and DWELLING HOUSE, No. 31, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Miss GARRETT.
The HOUSE and OFFICES, No. 3, D'Aguilar Street, lately in the occupation of Mr. F. DEGENAER.
The STORE and PREMISES, Nos. 42 and 44, Queen's Road, lately in the occupation of Messrs. DUBOST & Co.
The Ground and First-floors of the HOUSE No. 1, Wyndham Street, with Stable attached.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 1864 Hongkong, 5th January, 1875.

TO LET.
THE PREMISES lately occupied by THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, Queen's Road.
Apply to
G. FALCONER.
tf 1070 Hongkong, 7th July, 1875.

TO LET,
Possession on the 1st January, 1876,
THE PREMISES on the Praya, known as Messrs. DENT & Co.'s CENTRAL BUILDING.
ROZARIO & Co.
1587 Hongkong, 25th October, 1875.

TO LET.
NO. 8, SEYMOUR TERRACE.
No. 3 and 9, PEDDAR'S HILL.
No. 7, GARDEN ROAD, known as "HORPERVILLE."
No. 5, ZETLAND STREET.
Apply to
DAVID SASSOON, SONS & Co.
tf 512 Hongkong, 27th January, 1876.

TO LET,
With Immediate Possession,
THE Semi-detached RESIDENCES Nos. 1 and 2, WESTBOURNE VILLAS, Bonham Road.
The HOUSE at the west end of "The Albany," recently in the occupation of the Hon. C. C. SMITH.
HOUSES on Upper Mosque Terrace.
All with Gas and Water laid on.
Also,
A First-class GODOWN at Wanchi of about 5,000 tons capacity.
Apply to T. G. LINSTEAD.
1454 Hongkong, 12th January, 1875.

TO BE LET,
With Immediate Possession,
THE HOUSE No. 7, Gough Street. Apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.
1473 Hongkong, 29th September, 1875.

TO LET.
A FIRST-CLASS GRANITE GODOWN on the Praya, Wanchai.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
tf 453 Hongkong, 20th March, 1875.

TO LET.
THE Premises known as the "THE WOODLANDS," newly painted and in Good Order.
Apply to
REMEDIOS & Co.
tf 131 Hongkong, 22nd January, 1875.

HONGKONG, CANTON, AND MACAO STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND, at the rate of 4 per cent., or $8 per share, declared at the Ordinary Half-yearly Meeting of Shareholders held this day, will be PAYABLE at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, on and after THURSDAY, the 27th instant. Shareholders are requested to apply at the Office of the Company for Warrants.

By order of the Board of Directors.
P. A. DA COSTA,
Secretary.
115 Hongkong, 24th January, 1876.

CHINA AND JAPAN MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

ON and after the 24th January, a FIRST DIVIDEND of Fifty Taels (Tls. 50) per Share will be PAYABLE at the Offices of the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, Shanghai.

Warrants will be delivered upon presentation of the Scrip for endorsement at the Head Office, on and after the 19th inst.

By Order of the Liquidators,
JOHN DUNN,
Acting Secretary.
63 Shanghai, 4th January, 1876.

FIVE HOUSES for SALE, Nos. 7, 9, 11, 13 and 15, Sai-ta Sunnar, Wanchai.
For Particulars, apply to
T. ALGAR,
House Agent, 9, Hollywood Road.
73 Hongkong, 14th January, 1876.

FOR SALE.

DWELLING HOUSES No. 1 and No. 2, St. John's Place.
Apply to
S. E. BURROWS & SONS.
653 Hongkong, 1st May, 1875.

LESSONS IN PAINTING AND DRAWING, DRAWING-ROOM PAINTING AND DECORATIONS, AND STAGE SCENERY, BY E. GRELIER, HOTEL DE L'UNIVERS.
N.B.—Mr. GRELIER obtained the Certificate of Merit at the London Exhibition, 1865.
1m 19 Hongkong, 4th January, 1876.

WASSIAMULL DHURUMDASS, CASHMERE and INDIA MERCHANT,
Has for Sale, Cashmere Shawls, Morning Gowns, Rampore and Delhi Shawls, Burnous, and Sindh Gold Lace Work Goods, &c., &c.
No. 30, QUEEN'S ROAD,
Next to Messrs. SAYLE & Co., Hongkong.
6m 1887 24th December, 1875.

THE TOURIST'S GUIDE.—REDUCED PRICE $1.
Containing the names of all the Articles of Trade, objects of Natural History, Furniture, &c., &c., with the Punti, and Mandarin Pronunciation.
Also a few copies of the GRAMMAR of the Chinese Language, in two Parts.
The Daily Press Office.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.
MR. OTTO GRABE has been ADMITTED a PARTNER in our Firm from 1st January, 1876.
E. MEYER & Co.
1m 93 Tientsin, 1st January, 1876.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.
FROM this date, and until further notice, Mr. G. DE CHAMPEAUX will act at this port as AGENT of the above Company.
By Order of the Directors.
C. BERTRAND.
125 Hongkong, 30th January, 1876.

NOTICE.
THE PARTNERSHIP hitherto existing between JOSEPH THORNE and JOHN ANDREW MAITLAND, under the style of Thorne Brothers & Co., is This Day DISSOLVED by effluxion of time; either partner is authorised to Sign the Firm in Liquidation.
THORNE BROTHERS & Co.
December 31st, 1875.

WITH reference to the above, the Business of the late Firm of Thorne Brothers & Co. will be conducted in future by the Undersigned, under the style of MAITLAND & Co., and Mr. JOHN GRAEME FURDON is authorised to Sign our Firm.
J. A. MAITLAND.
1m 60 Shanghai, January 1st, 1876.

NOTICE.
REFERRING to the foregoing advertisement, our Firm at Shanghai is temporarily closed from this date; its outstanding Business will be attended to by Mr. JOHN G. FURDON, to whom all communications should be addressed.
Our Firm and Business at Hongkong, Foochow, and Canton will be carried on as heretofore, the interest and responsibility of Mr. JOHN G. FURDON remaining therein unchanged.
FURDON & Co.
1m 61 China, January 1st, 1876.

NOTICE.
WE have established BRANCHES of our FIRM at HAIPHONG and BANOI. Mr. E. CONSTANTIN is authorised to SIGN by procuration in Tonquin.
LANDSTEIN & Co.
8 Hongkong, 1st January, 1876.

NOTICE.
I HAVE This Day authorized Mr. J. Y. V. SHAW to SIGN my NAME per procuration.
A. MACG. HEATON.
8 Hongkong, 1st January, 1876.

HAVING resigned my Situation in the Yuen Fat Hong, I have this day established myself as MERCHANT and COMMISSION AGENT, under the Style of "SUN GHEE & Co."
C. SUN GHEE.
1685 Hongkong, 12th November, 1875.

NOTICE.
THE Undersigned, having given up his Agency for dealing in Steam Re-reeled Silk for KAI-CHEONG-LOONG, Canton, from the 1st day of August, 1875, will not be responsible for any accounts contracted for the aforesaid firm either before or after the above date.
YOW KWOK CHUN,
NAM SING,
74, Queen's Road Central.
3m 1728 Hongkong, 20th November, 1875.

NOTICE.
MR. AUGUST BAUERMEISTER has been authorized to SIGN our FIRM.
BEHRE & Co.
1m 53 Saigon, 1st January, 1876.

BOCHUMER VEREIN FÜR BERGBAU UND GUSS-STAHL FABRICATION, IN BOCHUM (GERMANY).

CAST STEEL WORKS.

THE Undersigned have been appointed SOLE AGENTS in CHINA for the above Establishment.
J. W. MÜLLER & Co.
3m 59 Shanghai, 1st January, 1876.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....5,000,000 of Dollars.
RESERVE FUND..... 100,000 of Dollars.

Court of Directors:—
Chairman—AD. ANDRE, Esq.
Deputy Chairman—E. R. BELILIOS, Esq.
J. F. Cordes, Esq. A. McIver, Esq.
H. Hoppius, Esq. S. W. Pomeroy, Esq.
F. D. Sassoon, Esq.
Chief Manager.
Hongkong—James Greig, Esq., *Manager.*
Shanghai—Ewen Cameron, Esq.
London Bankers—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.
INTEREST ALLOWED.
On Current Deposit Accounts at the rate of 1 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.
On Fixed Deposits:—
For 3 months' 2 per cent. per annum
6 " 4 " "
12 " 5 " "
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.
Credits—granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Drafts—granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
JAMES GREIG, *Chief Manager.*
Offices of the Corporation,
No. 1, Queen's Road East,
Hongkong, 27th January, 1876.

ED. CHASTEL,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
17, WYNDHAM STREET,
Next to the "Daily Press" Office.
N.B.—Price Lists and Samples on application.
935 Hongkong, 16th June, 1875.

NOTICE.
In the Goods of GEORGE BARRY FALCONER, Deceased.
ALL Persons having any CLAIMS against the above Estate are requested to send in Particulars of the same to the Undersigned, on or before the 28th Day of February, 1876, after which date no Claims will be recognised.
And all Persons being indebted to the said Estate are requested to make Immediate Payment.
I. B. FALCONER,
Administratrix.
Queen's Road, Hongkong,
6th December, 1875. [1796

VICTORIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HONGKONG, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

NOTICE.
ALL Persons holding Warrants against unclaimed Dividends, Interest, or Bonus, are requested to present same for payment at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK before the 1st APRIL, 1876, otherwise their Claims will not be recognised.
ADOLF ANDRE,
F. D. SASSOON,
Liquidators.
1361 Hongkong, 20th December, 1875.

NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY AT HAMBURG.

THE Undersigned having been appointed AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES to the extent of $65,000, on first-class risks at current rates.
MELCHERS & Co.
tf 674 Hongkong, 1st May, 1874.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned will Sell by Public Auction,
TO-MORROW,
the 3rd February, 1876, at Noon, at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road,—
13 Cases CHAMPAGNE.
25 Cases LIQUEUR.
15 Cases VERMOUTH.
2 Bales BLANKETS.
1 Case BUNTING.
Assorted LOOKING GLASSES.
Assorted SPECTACLES.
Feeding BOTTLES.
PENCILS.
BLOTTING PAPER.
ACCORDIONS.
FLANNELS, CASHMERE, Merino SOCKS, Wool MITTS and CUFFS, GLOVES, WAISTCOATS, COATS, &c.
An Invoice of Kerosine LAMPS.
A Fine Collection of OLEOGRAPHS.
(For account of the concerned).—
R H S H { 1 Case HONEY SOAP, more or less damaged by Sea Water, ex *Coldstream.*
Also,
An Invoice of MOIR and SONS' OILMEN'S STORES, just landed, ex *Genoa*, comprising:—JAMS, JELLIES, FRUITS, LUCCA OIL, VINEGAR, SARDINES, Green PEAS, SOUPS, VEGETABLES, SALMON, LOBSTERS, OATMEAL, BARLEY, FLOUR, BEEF, HERRINGS, BUTTER, &c., &c.
And
Sundry FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—TABLES, CHAIRS, COUCHES, WARDROBES, DESKS, MIRRORS, Blackwood Marble-top WASHSTANDS and TEA POYS, PUNKAHS, &c.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
146 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1876.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, on
SATURDAY,
the 5th February, 1876, at his Sale Rooms, Queen's Road Central, at 2 P.M.,—
The whole of the HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE of Major BRADSHAW and Dr. McFALL, of H.M. 80th Regiment, who are leaving the Colony, consisting of—
Green Rep-covered COUCHES, Arm CHAIRS, SETTEES, Drawing Room CHAIRS, Marble-top Centre and Side TABLES, TEA POYS, Pier GLASSES, CURTAINS, &c., &c. Dining TABLES and CHAIRS, WHATNOTS, SIDEBOARDS, BOOKCASES, ENGRAVINGS, ICE CHESTS, PLATED WARE, CROCKERY, and GLASS WARE, LAMPS, &c., &c.
Portable Iron BEDSTEADS and MATTRESSES, Wooden BEDSTEADS, complete, CHESTS of DRAWERS, WARDROBES, Marble-top WASHSTANDS and SERVICES, SOFAS, Marble-top Toilet TABLES and GLASSES.
Ladies' and Gentlemen's SEDAN CHAIRS.
And
A Semi-Grand PIANO, by OTTO BROS.
At 3 P.M.—
A DOG CART, PONY, HARNESS, &c., complete.
A BASKET CARRIAGE, PONY, and HARNESS, SADDLES, BRIDLES, &c., &c.
See Catalogues.
Also,
20 BAGS of CALIFORNIA OATS, just landed, ex *Gaelic.*
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. GUEDES, JR.,
Auctioneer.
126 Hongkong, 31st January, 1876.

PUBLIC AUCTION.
THE Undersigned has received instructions from Messrs. AH KING & Co., to Sell by Public Auction, without reserve, at their Furniture Depôt, No. 2, Zetland Street, on
MONDAY,
the 7th day of February, 1876, at 2 o'clock P.M.,—
The whole of their Well Selected Stock of English and Colonial made HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c., comprising:—
English-made Mohogany Drawing Room SUITE, Colonial-made Drawing, Dining, and Bedroom SUITES, in Green Rep.
English-made Walnut CHEFFONIER with Glass, English-made Mohogany Telescope Dining TABLE, English and Colonial-made Teak and Rosewood SIDEBOARDS, WAGONS, and Side TABLES, Marble SIDEBOARD with Glass, Double Wing WARDROBES, English-made Mohogany WARDROBES, English-made Walnut Centre TABLES, Colonial-made Marble-top Centre TABLES, Teakwood Marble-top WASHSTANDS and Toilet TABLES, Toilet GLASSES, Glass BOOKCASE, English-made Card TABLES, Iron and Wooden BEDSTEADS, Pier GLASSES, 2, 3, and 4 Burner GASALIERS, Gas BRACKETS, CLOCKS, CARPETS, ENGRAVINGS, OIL PAINTINGS, Office DESK, Copying PRESS, Dinner and Dessert SETS, GLASSWARE, PLATED WARE,
&c., &c., &c.
Also,
One PIANO, by STODART, New York.
One PIANO, by COLLARD and COLLARD.
And
A COTTAGE PIANO.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description, at purchaser's risk on the fall of the hammer.
J. M. ARMSTRONG,
Auctioneer.
132 Hongkong, 1st February, 1876.

MESSRS. LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. have been instructed to Sell by Public Auction, on
WEDNESDAY,
the 9th February, 1876, at 2 o'clock P.M., at STANLEY BARRACKS, in lots, the
MATERIALS of the BUILDINGS
situated on the Military Cantonment, as they now stand; with the exception of the foundations and retaining walls.
The Purchasers will be required to clear and remove from the ground the rubbish on each lot.
The lots may now be viewed, and full particulars obtained on application at the Control Reserve Stores, Queen's Road East, between the hours of 10 A.M. and 1 P.M.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7.
C. R. SHERVINTON, Lieut.-Colonel,
Assistant-Controller.
Control Office, Hongkong,
11th January, 1876.
N.B.—For the convenience of intending Purchasers, a Steam Launch will leave Peddar's Wharf on the morning of the Sale, at 10 o'clock, for Stanley. [56

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE—HONGKONG.
AGENCIES at all the Treaty Ports of China and Japan, and at Singapore, Saigon and Penang.
Risks accepted, and Policies of Insurance granted at the rates of Premium current at the above-mentioned Ports.
No charge for Policy fees.
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
Hongkong, 1st November, 1871. [tf 885

Auctions.

GENERAL WEEKLY SALE.
LANE, CRAWFORD & Co. will Sell by Public Auction, at their Sale Rooms, Praya, on
FRIDAY,
the 4th February, 1876, at Noon,—
TUMBLERS, CARAFES and UPS, CHISELS, FILES, Porcelain Flower VASES, Water GOBLETS.
PLATE IRON, assorted sizes.
T and ANGLE IRON.
SHEET LEAD and ZINC.
COPPER RODS and COPPER PIPING.
And, on account of the concerned, ex S.S. *Leyte*, damaged by Sea Water,—
27 Coils MANILA ROPE, 1¼ to 5½ inch.
8 Bags MANILA COFFEE.
TERMS OF SALE.—Cash before delivery in Mexican Dollars weighed at 7.1.7. All Lots, with all faults and errors of description at purchasers' risk on the fall of the hammer.
147 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1876.

FOR SALE.
THE UNDERMENTIONED LAND and BUILDINGS.
AT HONGKONG:—
INLAND LOT 82.—The well-known House and Offices lately occupied by Messrs. A. HEARD & Co., adjoining the Cathedral Compound.
The Ground below the masonry retaining wall of the above abutting on the Queen's Road.
Annual Crown Rent, $390.48.
MARINE LOT 111, WANCHAI.—First-class and extensive Godowns.
Annual Crown Rent, $324.
INLAND LOT 591.—Situated on the Bonham Road, and one of the finest sites for Villa Residences in the Colony.
Annual Crown Rent, $79.78.
FARM LOT 17, POKFOULUM, adjoining Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE'S Premises.
Annual Crown Rent, $25.
AT KOWLOON:—
MARINE LOT 4.—With a frontage of 100 feet on the Praya, and with an area of 30,000 feet.
Reduced Annual Crown Rent, $10.
AT YOKOHAMA:—
Lots No. 6 and No. 27 in the Foreign Settlement.
No. 6 is situated on the Bund, and comprises an Eight-roomed Dwelling House, detached, with Garden all round, Offices, Godowns, Servants' Quarters, and Outhouses. Area 1,054 Tsubos of 36 square feet.
Annual Ground Rent, $263.79.
No. 27 is separated from No. 6 by Water Street, and comprises large Tea Firing and other Godowns, Floss Silk Press, Compradore's Quarters, Stabling, and Fire-Engine House. Area, 554 Tsubos.
Ground Rent, $154.97 per Annum.
Applications for Purchase, or further Information, to be made to
J. WHITTALL,
T. G. LINSTEAD,
Trustees A. Heard & Co.'s Estate,
23, Queen's Road, Hongkong.
142 Hongkong, 1st February, 1876.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
HAVE LANDED,
Ex *Cheops, Genoa, &c.*:—
ROGERS and SON'S CUTLERY.
CUNNINGHAM'S Patent MEAT CARVERS.
PENKNIVES, TABLE STEELS.
ELECTRO-PLATED FORKS and SPOONS.
ELECTRO-PLATED FISH SLICES.
CROCKERY WARE.
GLASSWARE.
STEEL FIRE IRONS, in Sets.
FENDERS.
REGISTERED STOVES.
SHIP'S COOKING STOVES.
FAIRBANE'S SCALES.
COTTON CANVAS.
COTTON DRILL.
COTTON RAVENSDUCK.
RUSSIAN CORDAGE.
MANILA CORDAGE.
AYR GIN.
OLD TOM GIN.
SCOTCH WHISKY.
IRISH WHISKY.
BOURBON WHISKY.
HENNESSY'S BRANDY.
AMERICAN BACON.
AMERICAN HAMS.
CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S BACON, in Tins.
YARMOUTH BLOATERS.
AMERICAN SMOKED SALMON.
HUNTLEY and PALMER'S BISCUITS.
PATE DE FOIE GRAS, PHILIPPE and CANAUD'S.
FRENCH PLUMS.
COOKING PRUNES.
SCOTCH OATMEAL, in Tins.
WEST INDIA PICKLES.
NEPAUL PEPPER.
MAJOR GREY'S CHUTNEY.
CURRY POWDER and PASTE, Assorted.
MOIR'S SOUPS and MEATS.
MOIR'S JAMS and JELLIES.
MOIR'S OX TONGUES in Jelly.
MOIR'S STRAWBERRIES in Syrup.
EPPS'S BREAKFAST COCOA.
Golden Gate BAKER'S EXTRA FLOUR.
14 Hongkong, 1st February, 1876.

C. L. THEVENIN,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANT,
AGENT for DE ST. MARCEAUX ET CIE'S CHAMPAGNES,
Dépôt for Vichy Waters,
ED. PINAUD ET CIE'S PERFUMERY,
N. ANTOINE ET FILS' INKS, &c., &c.,
11, STANLEY-ST., & 44, QUEEN'S-ROAD.

SELLING OFF AT COST PRICE!!!
THE Undersigned is going to leave the Colony on the 15th inst., and will SELL the whole of his valuable STOCK of best Cashmere, Delhi, and Bombay SHAWLS, Ladies' and Gentlemen's Gowns, Jackets, Gold and Silver Articles, Sandalwood Boxes, Fancy Work, &c., &c., at COST PRICES.
KLAN CHUN CHUTTAMULL,
Next door to Mr. GUEDES'S Store.
1d 131 Hongkong, 1st February, 1876.

NOTICE.
DESIGNS for the Construction of a CATHEDRAL CHURCH in SAIGON are Invited by the Government of Saigon. The cost of erection is estimated at 800,000 fcs. Plans and Designs will be exhibited on the 1st of July, 1876, and a Premium awarded to the two designs adjudged to be the best by the jury.
The conditions of the competition may be seen at the *Daily Press* and *China Mail* offices; also at the French Consulate.
7d 133 Hongkong, 1st February, 1876.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned, Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $60,000 on any one
FIRST-CLASS RISK,
at Current Rates.
A RETURN OF TWENTY PER CENT. (20 °/₀) will be made on the premium charged on all Insurances, such RETURN being payable on the issue of the Policy.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents,
Imperial Fire Insurance Company.
833 Hongkong, 1st March, 1874.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents to the above Company at this Port, are prepared to grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $40,000, on Buildings or on Goods stored therein.
DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.
tf 717 Hongkong, 9th November, 1868.

Intimations.

FOR AMOY.
THE Steamship
"ESMERALDA"
Captain Thebaud, will be despatched as above TO-MORROW, the 3rd inst., at daylight.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
A. MACG. HEATON,
Agent.
148 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1876.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for HANKOW, NINGPO, *and* PORTS *in* JAPAN.
THE Company's Steamship
"STENTOR,"
will be despatched on or about the 10th instant.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
144 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1876.

JOBBING COMPOSITOR.
WANTED, for a Northern Port, a First-class COMPOSITOR.
Apply to MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.
7d 143 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1876.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE Seventh Ordinary Annual Meeting of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Offices of the Company, No. 7, QUEEN'S ROAD, on THURSDAY, the 17th February next, at THREE o'clock in the Afternoon, to receive a Statement of Accounts to 31st December, 1875, the Report of the General Managers, and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditors.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited.
1m 89 Hongkong, 17th January, 1876.

THE HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.
THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 3rd to the 17th FEBRUARY next, both days included.
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co.,
General Managers, Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited.
1m 90 Hongkong, 17th January, 1876.

THE CHINA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.
THE SEVENTH ORDINARY MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS in the Company will be held at the Company's Office, 39, Queen's Road, Victoria, at 3 o'clock in the Afternoon of FRIDAY, the 18th February next, for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts, and the Report of the Directors, for the Year ending 31st December, 1875.
The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company WILL BE CLOSED from the 5th to the 18th February, both days inclusive.
By Order,
JAS. B. COUGHTRIE,
Secretary.
21d 121 Hongkong, 28th January, 1876.

NOTIFICATION.
A COPY of the JURY LIST for 1876 is POSTED at the Supreme Court House for inspection.
Notice of any Inaccuracies, Omissions, Objections, &c., must be given to the Registrar on or before MONDAY, the 14th day of February A.D., 1867, in accordance with the Provisions of Section 8 of Ordinance No. 11 of 1864.
It is further notified that no person whose name is on the list as a Juror will be excused from service on the grounds of any exemption to which he may be entitled, or on the ground of any want of qualification, unless such exemption shall have been claimed and established, or such want of qualification duly proved, at or before the time above specified.
F. S. HUFFAM,
Deputy Registrar.
131 Hongkong, 1st February, 1876.

NOTICE.
TO CONSIGNEES OF OPTIONAL CARGO, EX O. S. S. CO.'S S.S. *MENELAUS*, FROM LIVERPOOL.
SHIPPING Orders must be obtained from the Undersigned not later than the 7th instant, for shipment per S.S. *STENTOR.*
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.
6d 145 Hongkong, 2nd February, 1876.

S.S. "*DJEMNAH.*"
COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo per S.S. *Euphrate*, from London, in connection with the above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and stored at their risks at the Company's Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained from MONDAY, the 31st inst., at 10 o'clock A.M.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before 11 A.M. TO-MORROW, requesting it to be landed here.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned.
Goods remaining unclaimed after FRIDAY, the 4th February, 1876, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.
No Fire Insurance has been effected.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
127 Hongkong, 31st January, 1876.

BRITISH BARK *COLDSTREAM*, FROM LONDON.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.
74 Hongkong, 14th January, 1876

AMERICAN SHIP *SAMUEL G. REED*, FROM NEW YORK.
CONSIGNEES of Cargo by the above-named Vessel are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the Undersigned for Countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods.
Cargo impeding the discharge of the Vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.
VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.,
Agents.
1858 Hongkong, 18th December, 1875.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
CONSIGNEES of the following Cargo are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and take immediate delivery; this Cargo has been landed and stored at their risk and expense.
No fire insurance has been effected.
C. BERTRAND,
Principal Agent.
Ex *Donnai*, 2nd July, 1874.
FD, 1/35 ..... 35 cases Beer.
Ex *Incendie*, Nov. 22nd, 1875.
AB, No. 5 ..... 1 case Merchandise.
Ex *Anady

NOW READY.

THE CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876,

With which is incorporated

"THE CHINA DIRECTORY."

THIS Work, in the FOURTEENTH year of its existence, is NOW READY FOR SALE.

It has be compiled and printed at the *Daily Press* Office, as usual, from the best and most authentic sources, and no pains have been spared to make the work complete in all respects.

In addition to the usual varied and voluminous information, the "CHRONICLE AND DIRECTORY FOR 1876" contains a

CHROMO-LITHOGRAPH

OF A

PLAN OF VICTORIA, HONGKONG;

THE

FOREIGN SETTLEMENTS OF SHANGHAI,

A Chromo-Lithograph Plate of the

NEW CODE OF SIGNALS IN USE A THE PEAK;

also of

THE VARIOUS HOUSE FLAGS

(Designed expressly for the Work,)

MAPS OF HONGKONG, JAPAN,

THE

P. & O. COMPANY'S ROUTES,

AND

THE COAST OF CHINA;

ALSO, THE

NEW CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE—HONGKONG;

besides other local information and statistics corrected to date of publication, tending to make this Work in every way suitable for Public, Mercantile, and General Offices.

The present Volume also contains a Directory of Singapore.

The CHRONICLE and DIRECTORY is now the only publication of its kind for China and Japan.

The Directory is published in two Forms—Complete at $5; or, with the Lists of Residents, Port Directories, Maps, &c., at $3.

Orders for Copies may be sent to the *Daily Press* Office, or to the following Agents:—

MACAO	Mr. J. P. da Silva.
SWATOW	Messrs. Quelch and Campbell.
AMOY	Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FORMOSA	Messrs. Wilson, Nicholls & Co.
FOOCHOW	Messrs. Hedge & Co..
NINGPO	Messrs. Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
SHANGHAI	Messrs. Hall & Holtz.
SHANGHAI	Messrs. Kelly & Co.
HANKOW and RIVER PORTS	Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
CHEFOO and NEWCHWANG	Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
TIENTSIN and PEKING	Messrs. Hall & Holtz and Kelly & Co., Shanghai.
NAGASAKI	The C. and J. Trading Co.
HIOGO, OSAKA	The C. and J. Trading Co.
YOKOHAMA	Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.
YOKOHAMA	Mr. C. D. Moss, *Japan Gazette* Office.
MANILA	Messrs. J. de Loyzaga & Co.
SINGAPORE	Messrs. Liddelow and Martin.
LONDON	Mr. F. Algar, Clement's Lane.
LONDON	Mr. Geo. Street, 30, Cornhill.
LONDON	Messrs. Bates, Henry & Co.
SAN FRANCISCO	Mr. L. P. Fisher, 21, Merchants' Exchange.
NEW YORK	Messrs. S. M. Pettingill & Co., 37, Park Row.

Hongkong, January 3rd, 1876.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, FEBRUARY 2ND, 1876.

THE attempt to establish a journal in the vernacular by foreigners, in Japan, and the Government opposition to it is causing a good deal of excitement in that country. It appears that Mr. J. R. BLACK holds a license from the Mombusho to print and publish a newspaper in the Japanese idiom. This license was, however, granted some four years back, long before the new Press laws were even thought of. Mr. BLACK has at length started his journal, which is called the *Rankoku Shimbun*, in the belief that it will prove a profitable speculation, and give the natives a loophole through which to express an independent opinion. The Japanese Government, seeing in the new enterprise an insidious foe, able to set at nought the regulations made for the control of the native Press, has set earnestly and vigorously to work to strangle the foreign-born paper in its infancy. Not only has its publication been formally protested against, but it is stated that the assistance of the British Minister at Yedo has also been invoked to procure its suppression. The street vendors will also meet with every obstruction in selling it, and will probably, if they persevere in hawking it, be subjected to arrest. Four of Mr. BLACK's *employés* have been summoned to the police office and ordered to abstain from affording him any assistance in the production of the obnoxious print. The editor of the *Nisshin Shinjishi* has likewise been commanded to refrain from lending aid to Mr. BLACK in his undertaking. Finally the Post Office has refused to receive copies of the paper.

The Japanese Government is no doubt profoundly impressed with the conviction that it has right as well as might on its side. It argues, probably, that Mr. BLACK may allow his publication to be made the vehicle for the dissemination of opinions and ideas subversive of the constitution and polity of Japan, and, by precept, set at defiance its laws, undermine its beliefs, and ridicule its traditions. The Japanese officials not unnaturally regard the issue of the *Bankoku Shimbun* as an attempt by a foreigner to give the natives a means of expressing opinions hostile to the Government and to the laws, without incurring the pains and penalties which a breach of the Press laws entails upon the journalist. That they have chosen a wrong course of action in resorting to petty repressive measures, which after all are liable to fail altogether in their object, will be pretty generally conceded. It would have been more politic to have allowed the bantling to take its chance as a commercial speculation, and waited until it published matter which would have constituted reasonable ground for diplomatic intervention. But the proceedings taken, though admittedly ill-advised, are what might have been expected from a Government still new to its work, and prone to see danger in every unrestrained expression of popular opinion. The difficulties which beset the path of the MIKADO's Ministers are neither few nor small, and a good deal of allowance should be made for them when they commit mistakes of this character.

The Press laws of Japan have been carried out with injudicious severity, and interpreted in a manner not expected either by natives or foreigners. It was freely admitted that the Press needed some regulation, for it was inexperienced and unable to distinguish between liberty and license; but it was one thing to make regulations by which newspapers could be restrained from giving utterance to violent and inflammatory expressions of opinion, calculated to stir up disaffection and discontent, and another to forbid all criticism of any law or act of the Government. Instead of applying a curb, the Government has unwisely endeavoured to gag the Press. Every well-wisher to Japan must deplore this retrograde step, which is eminently calculated, as history amply proves, to recoil upon its authors. But however much foreigners may regret that the Japanese Authorities have seen fit to stifle liberty of discussion in the public Press, they have no right to interfere. The question concerns the Japanese and the Japanese alone. On this account it is to be regretted that Mr. BLACK has attempted, in the face of such a ferment, to launch a project so unpalatable to the Japanese Government. He must have been aware that it would excite the displeasure and rouse the opposition of the Authorities, and he would therefore have shown better taste in abandoning its publication. The prohibition laid upon his *employés* to desist from working for him, though arbitrary and perhaps foolish, is defensible according to the terms of the Treaty between Great Britain and Japan, for it is therein set forth that "the Japanese Government will place no restrictions whatever upon the employment, by British subjects, of Japanese in any lawful capacity." The Government will plead that to assist in printing a native journal which is not under its control is not a "lawful capacity," and that it has consequently not infringed its Treaty obligations. The whole affair is, however, fraught with difficulties, which are not easy of solution. But it would be as well for Her MAJESTY's Minister at Yedo to try and arrive at some understanding on the subject with the Japanese Government before further complications arise out of it. Of course the Japanese are the best judges of what should be published in the Empire, but they may not be indisposed to accept a little advice on the question. Sir HARRY PARKES is well qualified to give it, and we trust he may be able to suggest some satisfactory settlement of the question, which may otherwise lead to awkward disagreements.

The Ocean Steamship Company's steamer *Stentor* left Singapore yesterday for this port.

At the Marine Magistrate's Court yesterday John Moss McLeod, chief officer of the British bark *Italia*, was summoned by John McCormack, a seaman on board, for assaulting him on the high seas on the 10th inst. The case was dismissed.

A meeting of the justices was held yesterday at the Magistracy to consider the application of Mr. Dorabjee Norowjee for an adjunct spirit licence, under Ordinance 10 of 1869, for the Kowloon Hotel, garden lot No. 15, Tsim sha Tsui. There were present the Hon. C. May and Messrs. Price and Creagh. Mr. Creagh, on the part of the police, said the applicant had produced a party named Manuckjee Ruttunjee to take charge of the place. He had been a resident for upward of twenty years in the Colony, and he (Mr. Creagh) believed him to be a well-conducted man. The license was granted to Manuckjee Ruttunjee.

Is the Chinaman to be the domestic servant of the future? Will another census show him stealthily supplanting the European in our household, and setting up his gods on the kitchen mantels of this Christian land? I stoutly believe not. The Chinese, whether miners or menials, are hardly more numerous in the United States than they were five years ago. "Forty centuries" have been too much for Mr. Koopmanschoop and his emigrant runners. Even when the Chinaman comes to the States, he leaves his wife and children behind him; he comes here with no thought of resting until he can rest at home; his supreme wish is ever to return to his native land, and if he be so unhappy as to die in exile, his bones at least must be borne back to sacred soil. Surely a great element among us is not to be built up by immigration of this kind. Masses of foreign population thus unnaturally introduced into the body politic, must sooner or later disappear like the icebergs that drift upon the currents of our temperate seas, chilling the waters all around them, yet themselves slowly wasting away under the influence of sun and wind, having in themselves no source of supply, no spring of energy, no power of self-protection; impotent and inert, amid hostile and active forces, their only part endurance, their only possible end extinction.—*Scribner.*

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

SUPPLIED TO THE "DAILY PRESS."

LONDON, 26th January.

SPAIN.

The Royalists have made a combined movement against the Carlists. The Spanish Elections have resulted in a large Government majority.

GERMANY.

The Prussian Budget shows a deficit of over [illegible] millions.

ARRIVAL OF THE 28TH REGIMENT.

The officers and men of the 28th (the North Gloucestershire) Regiment, who arrived in the harbour on Monday by H.M. troopship *Himalaya*, from Malta, disembarked yesterday at the Naval Yard. The new arrivals were met by the band of the 80th Regiment, which accompanied them to the barracks. The following are the names of the officers:—Colonel Dickins, Majors Brodigan and Emerson, Captains Thackeray, Ducat, Webb, Collingwood, Layard, and Marshman; Lieutenants Wilford, Hinde, Moyers, Sheard, Francis, Jackson, M'Cres, Coghlan, Walker, and Newland; Ensigns Lodwick, Lindsell, Beckham, and Farmer; Paymaster Creagh, and Surgeon Wilson.

In some of the Paris gambling houses large sums of money change hands nightly, and it is said—just whispered—that a well-known member of one of the best clubs lost at one sitting at *baccarat* a trifle over £16,000, which has been already, by the tongue of public rumour, magnified into double that amount. The money has been paid without any apparent effort, and the loser has declared that he is eager for his revenge.

A significant instance of the sad want of confidence entertained by people of high position in France as to the future of their country may be found in the probate in London of the will of the late Duc de Mortemart, head of the ancient line of De Rochechouart. It discloses that this nobleman had invested the whole of his personalty, amounting to about £140,000, in British securities. And this is not the only instance of the kind.

SUPREME COURT.

February 1st.

SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE MR. JUSTICE SNOWDEN.

COMPENSATION FOR PERSONAL INJURIES.

MORAN v. MANGER, $500.—The hearing of this case, which had been adjourned from Monday for the production of medical testimony, was resumed.

Romano Rozario said he had been in the Portuguese hospital for twenty years and before that he had been in the medical college of the East India Co. He knew the Chinese doctor, Cheong Soo Ng, who took the plaintiff to his house. The plaintiff had received a very heavy blow on his knee, which was much swollen. Witness gave him some fomentation which appeared to give him relief. He saw there was a wound on the chest, but did not examine it. The knee was now much better, but it would be a few weeks before it was quite well.

By Mr. Brereton—Witness had been employed as a dresser in the Doctor's College, and got a testimonial when he left. He had no degree. He was in the habit of attending people as a medical man and receiving fees.

By His Lordship—The knee had been injured by a heavy blow, but there were no bones out of place. Witness administered a fomentation, which, after ten or twelve days reduced the inflammation. He saw the wound on the chest and considered it serious, but he was not asked to treat for it.

Dr. Adams, employed by Messrs. Douglas Lapraik & Co. to attend to the crews of their steamers, was called by Mr. Brereton for the defence. He remembered the steamer *Nemoa* arriving on the 29th Dec. He boarded her soon after her arrival in his official capacity of health officer. The chief officer handed him Mr. Moran's card and said that gentleman wished to see him. He saw Mr. Moran in his cabin and found him suffering from a severe contusion of the right knee, and another under the left breast. Mr. Moran told him he was suffering great agony, and from the appearance of the knee he saw that he was telling the truth. He ordered a dozen leeches to be applied to the knee, which was afterwards to be fomented with hot water. He also ordered hot water for the chest. This he thought the proper treatment for reducing the inflammation and alleviating the pain. At Mr. Moran's request he called on him on shore, but was told by the lady of the house that he had gone out. On inquiring whether his instructions had been carried out, he was told Mr. Moran had been too busy and that nothing had been done. Finding that what he said was treated so lightly he did not call again. He had never met a Chinese doctor, and could not give an opinion as to their skill.

By His Lordship—He would not meet one in consultation.

Examination continued.—The Chinese doctors knew nothing of surgery. He could not speak as to their knowledge of medicine. They belonged to a different school from himself. He would not trust himself to a Chinese doctor.

By Mr. Toller—From what he saw of plaintiff, he thought he ought to have recovered in about three weeks.

By his Lordship—He saw plaintiff afterwards, at the request of Mr. Manger, at which time he was, so far as inspection could ascertain, nearly well. There were no symptoms of the system having received a shock.

Dr. Adams then retired, with plaintiff to examine the injuries of the latter, and on his return into Court, said there was still a slight swelling on the knee, and measurement gave a quarter of an inch more to the injured knee than the other. There were no signs of inflammation, and unless one's attention were particularly called to it, it would not be noticed as being swollen. He had seen plaintiff's chest. There was still a slight indentation where the chest had come in contact with the iron binding of the hole, but there was no inflammation, and none of the ribs had been fractured.

Mr. Brereton addressed the Court for mitigation of damages. He said there had been no gross negligence in the case, and every disposition had been shown on the part of Mr. Manger and the other gentlemen connected with the firm to assuage the sufferings of plaintiff. Everything necessary under the circumstances had been done, and this was not a case calling for heavy damages. Had plaintiff put himself under the care of a medical man Mr. Manger would have paid the costs, but, instead of this, he put himself under the care of a mere quack. He suggested that $100 would meet the case, but even if his Lordship thought plaintiff entitled to $250 he submitted it was not a case for costs, as that amount had been offered by defendant.

His Lordship asked Mr. Brereton if he was willing to renew that offer.

Mr. Brereton replied that the offer having once been made, he would not withdraw it.

Mr. Toller said he was instructed to take the opinion of the Court, and he submitted that $250 would not be sufficient compensation for the pain and injury plaintiff had suffered.

His Lordship said he would think over the matter, and give his decision afterwards.

CARL KOCH v. KWOK ACHEONG.

His Lordship delivered the following judgment to-day:—This action is brought to recover $383.25. The sum is made, a claim for one month's wages, $100; compensation for dismissal at the rate of one month's wages, $100; three months' board payable by defendant, $99; medical attendance and medicines, $84.25; total, $383.25. The plaintiff was in the service of the defendant as master of the *Norna*, and before of the *Yot Sai* and *Yutting*. His wages, at first $80, were raised to $100 a month. The *Norna* was laid up for repairs, and the plaintiff was summarily dismissed on January 15th ult. For these thirteen days the defendant pays into Court $48, and denies all further liability. This was a general hiring, with wages payable monthly, and no doubt the law infers in the absence of any special agreement on termination of the contract a month's notice or a month's wages. The defendant, however, expressly denies that terms were come to on this head. He states that he distinctly told the plaintiff that he was liable to dismissal without notice. That is the rule of his service. This statement is expressly confirmed by Captain Kentwell, who was present at the interview when defendant engaged the plaintiff. Kwok Acheong says "I said to him, 'if the ship lays up or anything goes wrong, I can discharge you.'" Mr. Kentwell rather varies this and says, "Mr. Kwok Acheong also said that plaintiff was liable to be dismissed at any time he did not suit." That would only make the reservation of the right to dismiss without notice more general. In the face of this evidence I must believe that, whether plaintiff so understood it or not, he was told that he could be dismissed without a month's notice. Then as to board, by the terms of his engagement plaintiff was to have board provided for him. But he was appointed to the *Norna* in August 1872, and remained in her to December 4th. Then he was removed to the *Yot sang*, in which he remained to January 15th, 1875. On January 15th, 1875, he was placed in command of the *Yot Sai*. Now the *Yot Sai* it is proved was a new vessel and was not fitted up with a galley, so that plaintiff could not take his meals on board. But Kwok Acheong says there was a galley and that provisions were supplied, but admits that knives and forks and dishes, usually necessary articles to Europeans, were not supplied until the middle of April. Kwok Asu, the pilot on board the *Yot Sai*, shows there was no cook's galley until April, but says plaintiff ate his meals on board the *Yot Sai* on April 13th for the first time. This witness and the next, Leong Yune Sing, the comprador on board the *Norna*, show that meals were provided on board every day. The latter states that the plaintiff took his meals on board about every other day. This the plaintiff absolutely denies, and says he was never told that meals were provided on board the *Norna*. He also states positively that he mentioned repeatedly to the defendant the want of conveniences on board the *Yot Sai*, and told him he must live ashore. The bill for board for 99 days at $1 per day is produced, which plaintiff says he has paid. It is clear that the defendant, who is in a very large way of business, was not acquainted with all the petty details of the domestic arrangements of his ships. He must, I think, be held responsible for expenses incurred by the plaintiff for board. Next, as to medical attendance and medicines. Usually a master is not liable for medical attendance on his servants, or for medicines, unless such is the agreement, or he has called in the medical man and ordered medicines or allowed them to be ordered in his own name—so as to be liable for both. But it was argued by Mr. Toller that under the Merchant Shipping Act 17 and 18 Vict. ch. 184 Sec. 229, Mr. Kwok Acheong is liable, as owner, for medical attendance and medicine. Mr. Brereton argued that it did not apply to any but foreign-going ships. The *Yutting*, in which the illness of the plaintiff occurred was built in China, and has, I presume, a colonial register, but is not in my opinion a vessel to which the Merchant Shipping Acts apply. The Ordinances of this Colony make no provision for a supply of medicines on board a ship registered here, unless it be one coming within the provisions of Ordinance 5 of 1874, which this ship clearly does not. It is the universal practice for shipowners in Europe to provide medical attendance and medicines, but that is because the laws compel them to do so, and I am afraid for no better reason. The plaintiff should have taken care to provide for all these things in his agreement with Kwok Acheong. It is a matter of contract, and if people are so careless in making agreements as not to stipulate for all they require the law cannot help them. I allow the plaintiff's claim for board $99, which, in addition to the sum of $43 paid into Court, make $142, for which I give judgment and costs *pro tanto*.

MEDINA v. VANDERBERG AND ROZARIO $80.—This was a claim on a promissory note given for money lent by plaintiff to Mr. Vanderberg and which Mr. Rozario had signed to guarantee payment. Last week plaintiff sued only Mr. Rozario, and was non-suited on the ground that he ought to have sued both the defendants. This he did to-day, and the case was virtually undefended.—Judgment for plaintiff with costs.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

1st February.

BEFORE JAMES RUSSELL, ESQ.

STEALING A JACKET.

Leong Amow, a barber, charged a Chinese boy with stealing a jacket from a doorway, the property of his neighbour. The owner of the jacket identified the property, and the prisoner was sent to one month's hard labour.

LARCENY BY A BOY.

A. Henry, foreman, employed by Messrs. Wilson and Sulway, charged a small boy with stealing three pieces of timber, value 42 cents, from a building in Wellington-street.

The boy's mother was in Court, and said he went to school, but his New Year holidays were on just now.

The boy was sent to 24 hours' imprisonment.

CHARGE AGAINST A PUBLICAN.

Police-sergeant John Lindsay summoned Thomas Hollowell, proprietor of the Star Tavern, Queen's Road, for on the 30th January unlawfully permitting a number of drunken seamen to fight and otherwise misconduct themselves in his house, contrary to the terms of the recognizance entered into by him on the 22nd November, 1875.

It may be remembered that at the annual meeting of the justices on the date in question the defendant was told when his license was granted that he would have one chance more only, and that if he was again brought up to court a licence would not again be granted to him. In consequence of this Mr. Russell remanded the case in hand until Thursday at 11 o'clock, with a view to having the presence of some unofficial justice of the peace.

ON THE SPREE.

Frank McKinnon, the second steward of the O. & O. S. N. Co.'s steamship *Gaelic*, was charged as follows:—

Inspector George Orley said this morning he was coming from the West Point slaughter house at 1 o'clock to his own quarters, and he found the prisoner on the bamboo wharf on the Praya West. He had no coat nor boots and was the worse for drink. He said he had been garotted on the Praya and robbed. Witness said he could see no marks of his alleged bad usage and at the station the prisoner told him that he looked like one of the garotters. He was not in uniform at the time.

The prisoner said that when he was going to his ship, three men, from the Sailors' Home got hold of him and laid him on the ground and robbed him.

Inspector Cameron said the prisoner was up yesterday only, and was fined $1.

The prisoner was this time fined $2.

STREET GAMBLING.

Wan Aping and Chan Afat, two coolies, were charged by P.C. Ng Asang with gambling in Wing-lok street, and were each sent to seven days' hard labour.

CRACKERS.

The occupant of the Sing Lee hong, No. 6, Wing-lok Street, was summoned by P.C. Julins Seier for firing crackers at 12.15 a.m. on the 29th January.

The constable said he was told of for duty on the night of 28th to go on duty at Gibb's wharf at 12 o'clock midnight. On his way he crossed Wing-lok Street and saw crackers being fired from a house in the street.

He went to the house, and took the number. Police-Sergeant Swanston and other sergeants and members of the police force were at the door.

Mr. Russell told the constable that he appeared to have summoned the wrong man, that Sergeant Swanston was, according to his evidence, the man who should be in the dock, and not the Chinaman now there. He had brought up a respectable compradore on a charge, and then in his evidence wandered into a charge against a whole body of the police force, making the Chinaman the handle. It was evident there was something rotten at the bottom the charge, which chiefly concerned the police force. It was one to be investigated by the Superintendent of Police and should not have come before the court till after his investigation. He would not go on with the case till it had been seen into by the Superintendent.

Inspector Horspool was asked by Mr. Russell if he knew anything about the affair, and said he knew a great deal, but it was all from hearsay and not personal knowledge.

The case was then, as regarded the police, sent before the Superintendent, and the defendant was told his case would be remanded until after the police investigation.

There were a great number of the police force present who were witnesses for the Chinese compradore.

The enquiry was then made at the Superintendent's Office, and it appeared Sergeants Dobie, Swanston, Cochrane, and numerous other members of the police, with one or two others, were invited by the Chinese compradore to a New Year's party. That night there were crackers fired in the street, but it was not known by whom or from which house. P. C. Seier, not being an invited guest, and going on duty at the time, came to the conclusion they must have been fired by parties in this house and went to take the number without even questioning the sergeants there as to their knowledge of the facts. After a great amount of investigation by the Superintendant the Constable Seier was told he had exceeded his duty greatly, that he had brought a grave charge against a large body of the police, some of whom were in high position, and against a Chinese compradore, and had not called one witness to substantiate the charge. As regarded the charge against the police, that, he (the Superintendent of the Police) would dismiss, and would warn P.C. Seier as to his future behaviour.

The case against the Chinese compradore will be decided by the magistrates on the 3rd inst.

CANTON.

(*From our own Correspondent.*)

Canton, January 29th.

On the forenoon of the 27th inst. at Honam, opposite this city, a tea box manufactory caught fire, owing it is said, to the carelessness of a workman, who had been more intent upon chinchinning Joss than upon the protection of the property. The flames spread to several adjoining shops, which were totally destroyed. Fortunately there was no wind at the time or the fire would have been a much more serious one. No one was injured.

A few days ago the soldiers on a Chinese guard-boat which was sailing down the river, in the Pan Yu district, saw on the bank a garden planted with oranges and other fruit. A number of them went ashore and gathered about ten catties of fruit. They were observed by the owner, who came and remonstrated with them upon their conduct. His remonstrance, however, had only the effect of securing to himself a sound thrashing. Smarting with pain and indignant at the outrage which had been perpetrated, he ran to the nearest village, told his story, and soon gathered together about a hundred men. With this force he returned to the place when the soldiers were. The latter, however, seeing the number of the villagers and acting upon the principle that discretion is the better part of valour, weighed anchor and sailed away, firing a few blank cartridges in the direction of the villagers as a parting salute. It is said the matter will be reported to the proper authorities, but the villagers did not take sufficient notice of the boat to be able to recognise it again, so probably nothing more will heard of it. The occurrence is not at all an unusual one. Soldiers frequently perpetrate squeezes of this description, and always rely upon their superior officers for protection.

THE SPANISH EXPEDITION TO SULU.

(*From a Correspondent.*)

MANILA, 28th January.

The expedition to Sulu is now almost ready, and will start in a few days. The steamers *Salvadora*, *Mactan*, *Zamboanga*, *Energy*, and *Leon*, and probably the *Lagta* and *Sorsogon*, will carry the troops and war material to Zamboanga, which will be the base for future operations, and will remain there until all the islands between that place and Borneo have been completely subjugated. It is difficult to say what is likely to be done. Some incline to the belief that the inhabitants will have retired to Borneo before the Spaniards arrive, while others say that they are quite prepared to resist the invasion. Our Captain-General—Malcampo—knows the place and people well, having served on the Naval Station there for some years. He will command the expedition in person, and appears to think he must be successful. It is to be hoped he may, for should anything go wrong the people of Luzon, who are sick and tired of the Spaniards, will give us trouble here.

It is reported that the *Audacious* will probably be at Sulu. Her draught will prevent her getting near enough to see anything of the operations, and we should all be very glad if the Admiral decided to come on here. British interests are large in Manila, and, in the uncertainty as to what is going to happen, a good man-of-war or two in port would be a source of great consolation. We are going to be left here with 500 or 600 European troops and a few native recruits, scarcely sufficient to mount guard at the usual posts, and in case of a revolt I fear not one of us would be spared to tell the story. American interests are *nil*, French and German small, while British are paramount, and a man-of-war to protect the same in case of need would be gladly hailed.

YEDDO.

A large arsenal has been established by the War Department at Itabashi near Tokio.

The *Minato-Shinbun* say that a port will be opened in the province of Inaba. The expense of opening it is estimated at yen 200,000.

A silver mine has been discovered in the mountain of Shirataki, in the province of Tamba. Mining operations have been already commenced there.

It is rumored that Mr. Matsukata, the Vice-President of the *Okuraisho*, was attacked by some armed *Shizoku* in the streets of Tokio a few days ago.

Last April a whetstone quarry was discovered in Chiobibu-ki ri, Musashi, and this month quarrying has been commenced. Slate beds have been discovered on the mountain of Nikko, in the province of Kodzuke.

The Kurile Islands, now under the jurisdiction of the Kaitakushi, will in future be known as the Chishima province and be divided into three Kori (counties), named respectively, Urutsupu, Shimushiru, and Shimushu.

The War Department has established a branch office in Shimonoseki. The *Nichi-nichi-shinbun* says that it is probably an office, where the business of the Corean Expedition will be transacted. In support of this view it says that during the Formosan Expedition the War Office had a branch office at Nagasaki.

It has been stated by the *Akebono Shinbun* and other papers that Mr. Black held a written permit from the *Mombusho* to start a Japanese journal in Tokio. But when he was employed by the *Sei-in*, the Tokio-*Fucho* requested him to return it. He would have done so, if his friend, Mr. Da Rozo, who was in Shanghai at the time, had not happened to be at it in his possession. He therefore requested the Tokio-*Fucho* to wait for Mr. Da Rozo's return. At that time, the *Gicho* of the *Sei-in* requested him not to concern himself hereafter with the management of Japanese newspapers.—*Nichi Nichi Shinbun.*—*Japan Gazette.*

YOKOHAMA.

A severe shock of earthquake was felt on the evening of the 20th ult. at a quarter to nine o'clock.

It is rumored that the Coreans have fired upon the fleet which escorted the envoy extraordinary to Corea.

Arms are said to have been lost in the *Osaka Maru*, sunk after collision with the *Nagoya Maru* in the Inland Sea, to the value yen 70,000.

The *Nagoya Maru (Oregonian)* is being temporarily repaired. Mr. Cook is putting up a watertight bulkhead, which we hope will enable her to make with safety the voyage to Shanghai, where she will be docked and thoroughly repaired.

The *Nichi-nichi-shinbun* has received a telegram from Shimonoseki, stating that about 7 o'clock a.m., on the 15th instant, the *Genbumaru*, having on board Messrs. Kuroda and Inouye, left for Corea escorted by seven ships. They arrived off the Corean coast near to Fusan at about 4 o'clock p.m.

According to the *Akebono-Shinbun*, it is rumored that General Williams who left our country last year on the termination of his agreement with the *Okurasho*, is now in London, where he has been ordered to raise several millions by selling Japanese Government bonds.

Captain Christopher Young who, we are glad to learn, has been appointed to the command of the *Nagoya-Maru (Oregonian)* will no doubt be congratulated by his friends here, on the coast and in China, as well as by those, far more numerous, whom he made when he was on the Panama, Australia, and New Zealand route.

The *Hochi Shimbun* states that a telegram has been received that the Japanese settlement at Fusan has been attacked by the Coreans. On the 19th ultd. a meeting of high officials was held at the residence of Sanjo, and Yamagata, War Minister, is said to have left for Shimonoseki or Nagasaki, in consequence of the conclusion they arrived at.

The *Kaitakushi* has a project to colonize the Island of Yezo with Chinese, and a military officer, named Okamoto, has been despatched to recruit them in China. At present only ten Chinese colonists have arrived in Japan and they came during the past month. One of them named Liewunship, has petitioned the Government to allow him to become a naturalised subject of Japan.—*Japan Gazette.*

NOTES OF A VISIT TO THE LOOCHOO ISLANDS.

The following paper was read by Mr. R. H. Brunton, before the Asiatic Society of Japan on the 19th ult.:—Among the first papers read before the Asiatic Society was one by Mr. E. Satow, of H.B.M. Legation, upon the Loochoo Islands. The following notes may be considered as affording a little supplementary information, which was procured during a couple of days' visit to these Islands:—

We left Kagosima in the S.S. *Thaber*, on the evening of the 9th December, and arrived off Nafa on the afternoon of the 11th December. Nafa is on the western shore of Okinawa Shima; it is a town of probably five or six thousand inhabitants, and is supposed to be the port for the capital of the island, which is situated about three miles inland. The distance from Kagoshima to Nafa by the track we came is about 400 miles. The harbour at Nafa can hardly be considered fit for vessels to make any extensive use of. There is only a very slight indentation in the coast line, which there runs about N. E. and S. W., and the only protection to vessels is afforded by coral reefs which partially surround a basin. Some of these come quite to the surface of the water and their position may generally be distinguished by the surf breaking on them; others, however, are at distances of 3 feet and 6 feet and 12 feet below the surface, and nothing is visible which marks the position of these latter. And, as they seem to exist at the entrances to the anchorage as well as in the anchorage itself they form a most formidable danger. The strong N.W. wind which blew during one day that the vessel lay at Nafa cut off all communication between the ship and the shore, and a heavy swell came rolling into the anchorage which rendered our position a most uncomfortable and, to some extent, a precarious one. We knew that we were surrounded by perfectly precipitous coral reefs, some of which were within a few hundred yards of us, and had any fracture occured to the moorings which held the ship as she plunged and heaved, we should, in a few minutes, in all probability, have been driven against one of these. In a creek on the southern side of the town there is a depth of water of from 2 or 3 fathoms. Small steamers might find shelter here, and three or four large junks were lying in it at the time of our visit. But for vessels of over 300 or 400 tons, it is not available, and Nafa cannot in any way be considered suitable for a commercial port.

When we arrived at Nafa, the fact of our being in a country in which the people were very different from those whom we had just left, became at once apparent. Several boats came off to the ship, but instead of being the tidy looking, swift, and picturesque craft which we are accustomed to in Japan, they were canoes, made out of one log of wood, and very similar in shape and appearance to those at Aden. They were propelled by two men, one in the bow and another in the stern, by means of paddles. The only other boats which we saw were square clumsy looking boxes which were also propelled by paddles. The sea-going junks, however, which make voyages to Foochow and Kagoshima are strongly constructed, and are of the same shape and build as the ordinary Chinese junk. They are decorated with an eye on each bow and by a red ball on a white ground on the stern. This, we were informed, however, was merely a decoration, and in no way an emblem that the vessels were under Japanese colours.

The town of Nafa is built on a piece of level ground adjoining the sea coast, while the capital, Shiori, is built on a series of small hills. The latter is a straggling scattered town, and it would be very difficult to form any estimate of its population. From the summit of some of the hills good views can be obtained of the surrounding country, which appeared to be in the highest state of cultivation. And from its gentle undulations with small streams winding through the valleys, its rich herbage and avenues of trees, it afforded a very close resemblance to some phases of English scenery. The streets in the towns present a most desolate appearance. On each side of these is a blank stone wall of about 10 or 12 feet high, with openings in them here and there sufficiently wide to admit of access to the houses which are behind. Every house is surrounded by a wall, and from the street they convey the impression of being prisons rather than ordinary dwellings. The streets are also paved with blocks of stone. These have very irregular surfaces which render walking over them most uncomfortable. It was observed that in front of the dwellings of those of high station, or in front of temples and other places of importance, that the roads were laid perfectly smooth, with broken stones bound by clay in much the same system as is used on macadamised roads. The people therefore, are perfectly aware of what smooth roads are, and it is to be regretted that they did not more largely adopt these. The high road from Nafa to Shjuri is 30 or 40 feet wide and is lined with trees on each side. It is laid throughout its entire width and for the whole length of the road with these blocks of stone. This represents an immense amount of labour and, while not convenient for pedestrians, it has the advantage of being everlasting.

The houses of the well-to-do classes are situated in a yard which is surrounded by a wall ten feet high, as has been already mentioned. They are similar to the ordinary Japanese houses with raised floors laid with mats, and sliding screens of paper. They are built of wood and present no peculiar differences from the Japanese style of construction. The roofs are laid with tiles, which, however, are quite different in shape to the Japanese tiles. Over the joint between two concave tiles, a convex one is laid, and these are all semi-circular in cross section. The tiles are made at Nafa and are red in colour. They appeared of good quality. The houses of the poorer classes are of a very primitive character. The roof is covered by a thick thatch, and is supported by four corner uprights about five feet high. The walls consist of sheets of a species of matting made of small bamboo, which contain between them a thickness of about six inches of straw. This encloses the whole sides of the house, a width of about two feet being left in one side as an entrance. There is no flooring in the houses of any description, and there is generally laid over the mud inside a mat on which the inmates lie or sit. We found that a pig was generally attached to each of these houses and that pork is very largely consumed by the inhabitants of the island. In each house also there is a weaving loom, and the dresses of the people are all woven by themselves in their own houses.

There are no shops in Loochoo, and when anything is required to be purchased it may be brought by the dealer to the house of the buyer. There is, however, in each town a market place where various commodities are exposed for sale. These principally consist of the general food of the people, which is sweet potatoes, pork and a few fish. There were large quantities of Japanese tea which we were told the Loochooans were very fond of, and which they drank after the fashion of the Japanese. Satsuma tobacco was also observed in some quantity, and several bundles of English cotton twist. The market stalls are presided over by women, who are evidently entrusted with the commercial operations of the island. The only money in use is copper cash, but the natives did not refuse the silver of some of our party who purchased a few things. Some of the women in the market were young, but the great proportion were elderly. The practice of tatooing the backs of the hands of the women was to be seen here; the younger ones had a few marks only, while the hands of the elderly ones were covered down to the nails. That the Loochooan married women are kept in such seclusion as is related by Mr. Satow, namely, that they are not allowed to have any communication whatever with the small portion of the outer world, may be true of the higher classes. We had no opportunity of testing this, but that it cannot be correct as regards the lower classes there can be little doubt. We observed numbers of women of all ages engaged in all manner of occupations, going about and conversing with as much freedom and self-assurance as is customary in any part of the world, and it is only reasonable to suppose some of these must have been married.

A little distance out of Nafa under some fine old fir trees are quite a number of graves of Europeans. Each grave has placed over it a block of stone work, about the same size as an ordinary grave and three feet high. On the top of this there are, on most of the graves, stones let into the masonry, which have inscriptions cut on them. From these we observed that two or three Catholic priests had been buried there, as also four men who had belonged to the American squadron. One inscription was over the grave of an English sailor of the *Alecste*, and it bore testimony to the good feeling existing between the English and the inhabitants at that time. It mentioned that the memorial had been erected by the "King and inhabitants of this most hospitable island."

The people are of a timid and most inoffensive nature, and all our experiences of them show them to be kindly disposed to strangers. Their treatment of two survivors from the wreck of an English brig which came ashore on the island some years ago, was so considerate and so highly appreciated by the home authorities, that a gun-vessel was despatched to offer the thanks of the English Government, and to present to the King a gold watch in recognition of the kindness shown to them by him and his people.

On the sides of most of the small hills in the neighbourhood of Nafa are the tombs of the inhabitants. They are built of stone into the sides of the hills. Their top resembles a horse-shoe in shape, and in front there is the opening into the interior which is built and cemented up so as to be air-tight. The roof is made of plaster and is flat, and the appearance of a number of these tombs on the sides of the different hills has a very picturesque effect. The method of burial is to leave the corpse in the tomb for about three years until it is entirely decayed, the tomb is then opened, the bones are collected and kept in an urn as a relic by the family. While walking in the neighbourhood of the tombs we observed one open. A temporary mat shed was erected in front of it, and sounds of the most violent grief proceeded from the interior. This, we understood, was on the occasion of the re-opening of the tomb for disinterment when the relatives meet to witness the last rite performed upon the remains of the deceased. Mr. Satow mentions that this ceremony has been discontinued and that the people are buried in the same way as Japanese are; but I have reasons for thinking that this is only partially true, and that it is still adhered to by certain classes of the population.

There is abundant evidence that the whole island of Okinawa is

A SEAWORTHY SAILOR.

Brave, stedfast men, can do their duty without encouragement or applause, but it is right that their bravery should be acknowledged, if only with a view to provoking emulation among their weaker brethren. It is refreshing, at the present moment, when alarmists and feather-bed sailors have almost succeeded in shaking the confidence of seamen, not only in their ships but in themselves, to chronicle such an example of intrepidity as that recently displayed by Captain Adder Hansen, of the Norwegian barque *Poussin*. The barque, *Poussin*, was bound from Gefle to Antwerp with a cargo of deals and iron. She encountered heavy weather on the voyage and made much water, and on the 19th October both pumps became choked, and the sea made a complete breach over the vessel, carrying away a portion of the deck-load and doing considerable damage to the ship's side. On the 20th, the ship was steered S.W. by W., and having run between two banks, supposed to be on the Flemish Coast, the master hauled her to the wind which was from E.S.E., but there was so much water in her that she could scarcely lift herself. On the 21st the wind came from the S.W., and the vessel being full of water the crew hoisted signals of distress. A smack soon hove in sight, but the weather had then moderated a little, and the master "persuaded the crew to take the signals down," but on the smack approaching they decided to abandon the vessel, and they were taken off by the smack's boat with their baggage, leaving the gallant captain alone to his fate. He did not think it consistent with his duty to ensure his own safety by leaving his vessel, while a chance remained of saving her, and nothing daunted by the pusillanimous conduct of his crew, he shaped his course to the west in the hope of making Grimsby. The wind freshened, and the smacksmen endeavoured to persuade the captain to heave to and leave the vessel, but he still kept her head towards the west, and with much exertion succeeded in setting the foresail and mainsail and in lighting the binnacle lamp and side-lights. The night that followed was a fearful one for the lonely sailor. There were frequent squalls with lightning and rain, and the sea being still very high, broke on the deck of the water-logged ship. The cabin was full of water which rushed from side to side as the vessel rolled, making a terrible noise. The captain still stuck to the wheel, and though he suffered greatly from exhaustion, he continued steering to the westward, until at length he was rewarded by sighting Spurn Light, and soon after the crew of a pilot cutter boarded him and assisted in steering up the Humber to Grimsby. Meanwhile, the crew were landed at Yarmouth, and reported that the master had been lost with the vessel. If the English humanitarian, instead of spreading disaffection among our seamen, were to labour to infuse into their hearts a tithe of the courage and determination of this hardy Norseman, he would be more deserving of the gratitude of his countrymen, and far more successful in lessening loss of life at sea than he has been hitherto. The panic that the English humanitarian created is more calculated to imbue sailors with fear, and to induce them to abandon their ships on the first appearance of danger, than to give them encouragement and strength in the hour of peril. We do not say that such conduct as that of Captain Hansen is unknown in our own Mercantile Marine, but we should like to see a tendency to foster and develop such a spirit of bravery, instead of crushing it under protecting and maternal legislation such as is so strongly advocated in these days.—*Nautical Magazine.*

WATER COMMUNICATION WITH SIBERIA.

The Paris correspondent of *The Times* telegraphs as follows on the 16th ult.:—Three Swedish professors—Nordenskjold, Lundstrom, and Sidksberg—have been fêted by the Russian Geographical Society at St. Petersburg, as the discoverers of a navigable route between the North Sea and the mouth of the Yenisei, in Siberia. Nordenskjold took part in Swedish Arctic expeditions in 1872 and 1873, and the Siberian expedition was got up by a private individual named Dikson. It started from Tromsoe, found the Sea of Kara free from ice, with an island containing an excellent harbour; and part of the explorers returned by land to St. Petersburg, while the rest took the vessel back to a Swedish port. In letters addressed to the French Geographical Society, Professor Nordenskjold expresses surprise at finding immense forests in a region believed to be barren.

M. Alexander Siberiakoff, 100, Newsky Prospect, St. Petersburg, writes, under date of the 8th ult., to *The Times*:—On handing you enclosed a memorandum of the Expedition of Professor Nordenschildt, I have to beg of you the favour of giving it a place in the columns of your much-esteemed journal. At the same time I beg to mention that if any person should be found willing to equip a vessel for the purpose of exploring the navigation leading to the rivers Ob and Jenisei, I, in connexion with others taking part in this enterprise, would contribute £1,000 sterling towards the same.

"The Important Advantages to be obtained in a commercial point of view by the opening of a maritime communication between Europe and the mouths of the Rivers Ob and Jenisei, in the north of Siberia.

"In the summer of the present year the Swedish Professor Nordenschildt attached himself to an expedition from Norway to explore the navigation of the mouth of the river Jenisei, in Siberia, which river discharges itself into the Arctic Sea. He is the first navigator that entered this river, and on arrival there ordered his ship back to Norway. She proceeded on her voyage home through the Strait known under the name Matotschkine, dividing the islands of Nawaja Zemlija. It is not known that any other navigator passed through this Strait. Nordenschildt returned home through Siberia and Russia.

"This expedition has proved the possibility of a maritime communication from Europe to Siberia, up to the mouth of the river Jenisei. We are not informed regarding any contending difficulties that might hereafter arise in the navigation, and can only express our satisfaction that the communication is proved, and it remains now to be seen what advantages could be obtained by the discovery, supposing that no impediments do exist, and, if existing, to find competent persons to remove them. We could wish only that the statistics now before us were such as to enable us confidently to pronounce an opinion, long entertained and of no recent date, that the advantages to be gained by the discovery are worthy of every consideration.

"It is well known that England is not able to produce a sufficient supply of grain for the wants of her population on her own soil. If she had no exterior markets wherein to obtain what she requires, the present immense population could never exist, and here is the reason why the great corn markets of Russia and America play such an important part in her existence. The combined competition of these two markets forms the basis of prices in England.

"It is our opinion that the discovery above mentioned will be the opening of a new grain market for England, and, if well followed up, cannot but lead to very beneficial results both to the English people and Siberians.

"At the present time we can positively assert that the prices of grain in all those parts of Siberia near the rivers Ob and Jenisei are much lower than in Russia. The average price in the districts near Irtysch for a series of years has been about 15 copecks per pood for rye flour, equal to from 4½d. to 5d. per 36lb. English.

"We think that England should not neglect this opportunity to follow up the advantages offering by the discovery of the Swedish Professor, as, in the event of the establishment of a regular maritime communication between Europe and Siberia, the latter can give tallow, timber, graphite, mammoth teeth, &c., besides grain.

"It now remains to put the question, What can England give Siberia in exchange for her produce? We answer, the same as she gives to Russia. In Siberia, manufactures are more than in a backward state; a very insignificant quantity is produced in the Siberian districts, and the greater part is all derived from Russia.

"To conclude, we have endeavoured to give an idea of the great advantages to be derived by a mutual exchange of the produce of the countries of England and Siberia, by which a profitable mercantile bond might be formed, and we will therefore hope that the English people will take the discovery of Professor Nordenschildt into serious consideration by equipping a new maritime expedition to the mouths of the rivers Ob and Jenisei for the purpose of exploring the navigation and fixing the most convenient points where trading vessels can load and discharge their cargoes. What remains further to be effected time and circumstances will show."

CONDITION OF SYRIA.

Our correspondent at Beyrout writes as follows:—"It is fortunate that the Palestine Exploration party has found its way back to England, and it will do well not to think of returning to Syria before punishment has been inflicted on its recent assailants, and the compensation fixed by Consul Moore paid to it. Mr. Moore had hardly terminated his investigation and turned his back on Acre, before all the Syrian Mahommedan culprits were set at liberty. The Algerines, who were accused of having assisted in the attack, being strangers in the land, have of course remained in prison. The Wali, Hamdy Pasha, still promises to see justice done, but he dares not stand by his word until he learns the wishes of his superiors at Constantinople. Hamdy Pasha is a poor, weak creature who has amassed a considerable fortune through having been more than once Minister of Finance at the Porte. He evidently foresees stormy days in store for Syria, and has consequently sent in his resignation of the governor-generalship of the province. We are all anxiously hoping that Essad Pasha may be once more sent to keep us quiet; but there are signs that men of his weight are not to assist in keeping up the equilibrium of the Ottoman dominions. Cholera is now pretty well over, but still exists somewhere on the other side of the Jordan, and Egypt continues to keep us in strict quarantine. Trade and speculation are at a complete standstill. The wealthy classes are pulling long faces, finding their Damascus local debt bonds unsaleable."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

Bread is the staff of life and liquor the stilts—the former sustaining a man, and the latter elevating him for a fall.

From Lyons it is reported that slight shocks of earthquake have been experienced. The undulations, which seemed to move from south to north, lasted from 15 to 20 seconds.

It is announced that Mr. Francis Wise, a well-known distiller, has just contributed £20,000; Mr. Crawford, of the firm of Beamish and Crawford, £10,000; Lord Egmont, £1,000, and that the Dean of Cork has undertaken to collect £7,000, towards completing the Protestant Cathedral of St. Finn Barr, Cork. The Cathedral has already cost upwards of £42,000 and has been open five years in an incomplete condition.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

OPIUM.

TUESDAY, 1st February.

Ordinary chests of New Patna have been placed at $603½, and select chests at $606½. In New Benares nothing done, nor any fresh settlements made in Malwa.

EXCHANGE.

ON LONDON.—
Bank Bills, on demand.....3/10¾
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight 3/11
Bank Bills, at 6 months' sight 3/11½
Credits, at 6 months' sight.....4/0½
Documentary Bills, at 6 months' sight.....4/0½
ON BOMBAY.—Bank, on demand 225½
ON CALCUTTA.—Bank, on demand 225½
ON SHANGHAI.—
Bank, sight.....72½
Private, 30 days' sight.....72½

SHARES

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank Shares.—7 per cent. premium.

Union Insurance Society of Canton, new shares—$600 per share.

China Traders' Insurance Company's Shares—$1,675 per share.

China and Japan Marine Insurance—Tls. 109 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company.—$218 per share.

Hongkong Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$547½ per share.

China Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$142 per share.

Victoria Fire Insurance Company's Shares—$69 per share.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company's Shares—38 per cent. discount.

Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Co.'s Shares—6 per cent. discount.

Shanghai Steam Navigation Company—Tls. 73 per share.

Hongkong Gas Company's Shares—$75 per share, nominal.

Hongkong Hotel Company's Shares—$50 per share.

Chinese Imperial Loan—£102.

SALES ON FEBRUARY 1ST, AS REPORTED BY CHINESE.

Wood Oil—50 packages, at Tls. 5.9.0.0, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

Tobacco Leaf—5 cases, at $22.00, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

Red Dates—100 bags, at Tls. 2.4.5.0, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

White Wax—2 pieces, at $74.00, by Kwong-fook-wo to travelling trader.

Vermicelli—30 bags, at $7.60, by Kwong-sang-tai to travelling trader.

Mushrooms—5 cases, at $64.00, by Tung-chong-yue to travelling trader.

Japan China Root—20 packages, at $4.00, by Kin-tai-loong to travelling trader.

Milled Rice—1,000 piculs, at $1.56, by Kin-tai-loong to travelling trader.

POSITIVE GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

CHAS. H. MORGAN, *Agent.*

1y 944 Hongkong, 18th June, 1875.

BATAVIA SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE RISKS.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal ports of India, Australia, and the East.

A BROKERAGE of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. will be allowed on all LOCAL RISKS.

FIRE RISKS.

Policies granted on First-class Buildings to an extent of $20,000.

A DISCOUNT of TWENTY PER CENT. (20%) upon the current local rates will be allowed on all premium charged for insurance; such discount being deducted at the time of the issue of policy.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

1 Hongkong, 1st January, 1874.

YANGTSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

NOTICE.

ON and after this date the above Association will allow a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. 33⅓ % on Local Risks only.

RUSSELL & Co. *Agents.*

tf 1890 Hongkong, 4th June, 1874.

THE LONDON ASSURANCE

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER OF HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIRST, A.D. 1720.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Corporation, are prepared to grant Insurances as follows:—

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Policies at current rates, payable either here, in London, or at the principal Ports of India, China, and Australia.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for long or short periods at current rates.

A discount of 20 % allowed.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

Policies issued for sums not exceeding £5,000, on reasonable terms.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1363 Hongkong, 26th July, 1872.

MANCHESTER FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF MANCHESTER AND LONDON.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Agents for the above Company at Hongkong, Canton, Foochow, Shanghai, and Hankow and are prepared to grant Insurances at Current Rates.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co.

tf 1958 Hongkong, 15th October, 1868.

Vessels Advertised as Loading.

Destination	Vessel's Name	Captain	At	For Freight Apply to	To be Despatched
LONDON *via* SUEZ CANAL	Priam (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 8th inst.
Do.	Craigie Lea	J. Landy	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
NEW YORK	Crusader	Fred. Gorham	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Haze	Wilkinson	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SAN FRANCISCO *via* YHAMA	Gaelic (str.)		Hongkong	O. & O. S. Co.	To-morrow, at 3 P.M.
Do. Do.	City of Peking (str.)			P. M. S. S. Co.	On 15th inst., at 3 P.M.
Do.	Lathley Rich	Thos. Mitchel	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Gryfe	Thos. Roberts	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
PORTLAND (OREGON)	Samuel G. Reed	White	Hongkong	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co.	Quick despatch.
SINGAPORE, BOMBAY, &c.	Ceylon (str.)	Orman	Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	To-morrow, at noon.
SAIGON, SINGAPORE, &c.	Anadyr (str.)	De Butler		Messageries Maritimes	On 10th inst., at noon.
BANGKOK	Danube (str.)	Clanchy	Hongkong	Yuen Fat Hong	On 4th inst., at 3 P.M.
YOKOHAMA	Bombay (str.)		Hongkong	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
SHANGHAI	Golconda (str.)			P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Crocus (str.)	Joy	Hongkong	Wm. Pustan & Co.	Quick despatch.
Do.	Stentor (str.)			Butterfield & Swire	On or about 10th inst.
AMOY	Esmeralda (str.)	Theunud	Hongkong	A. MacG. Heaton	To-morrow, at daylight.
SAWTOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW	Douglas (str.)	Burnie		Douglas Lapraik & Co.	Quick despatch.

For Sale.

SAYLE & CO.,

HAVING received their first delivery of GOODS for the AUTUMN and WINTER SEASONS, solicit an Inspection of the following:—

Rich Black GLACE and GROSGRAIN SILK, from the best French makers.

Colored GROSGRAIN and FANCY SILKS, in all the Newest Shades.

FANCY DRESS MATERIALS, in the New Textures.

WOOL POPLINS.

Plain and Figured Japanese SILKS.

All WOOL SERGES.

Colored MERINOS.

Scotch PLAIDS.

Ladies' Ready-made COSTUMES.

Richly Embroidered CASHMERE TABLIERS, MANTLES, and SLEEVELESS JACKETS.

The Newest Shapes in SILK, VELVET, and CLOTH JACKETS trimmed with Fur.

Ladies' TRIMMED HATS of the latest styles, direct from Paris.

The New Shapes in Ladies' and Children's FELT HATS.

A large assortment of WOOL SHAWLS and PALLIUMS.

BALL DRESSES and OPERA CLOAKS.

Black SILK VELVET of the best makes.

Black and Colored VELVETEEN.

The New Shades in RIBBONS, TUQUOISES to match.

SASHES and SASH RIBBONS.

SILK SCARVES.

LACE, MUSLIN, and LINEN SETS.

SWANSDOWN and FUR TRIMMINGS.

SWANSDOWN COLLARS, PELERINES, and MUFFS.

BUGLE LACES, GIMPS, and FRINGES.

Children's CLOTH JACKETS.

Boys' CLOTH SUITS, in all sizes.

Infants' ROBES, PELISSES, and CLOAKS.

BABY LINEN and Ladies' UNDERCLOTHING.

Ladies' FANCY FLANNEL DRESSING GOWNS.

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Best French KID GLOVES.

BOOTS and SHOES of DAWON'S Best make,

&c., &c., &c.

VICTORIA EXCHANGE,

QUEEN'S ROAD AND STANLEY STREET,

HONGKONG

AND AT SHANGHAI.

DELICIOUS GINGER BRANDY, $4 per Dozen.

SPIRITS of WINE, for Lamps, $3 per Dozen.

Apply to the HONGKONG DISTILLERY Co.

1209 Hongkong, 6th August, 1875.

DUC DE MONTEBELLO CARTE BLANCHE CHAMPAGNE—
Quarts.....$15 per case (1 dozen.)
Pints.....$16 „ „ (2 „)
5 % discount on 25 Cases.

BOURBON WHISKEY, $12 per case (1-dozen.)

FOR SALE BY HEARD & Co.

975 Hongkong, 23rd June, 1875.

NOW ON SALE.

IMPERIAL QUARTO.

ENGLISH AND CHINESE DICTIONARY, WITH THE PUNTI AND MANDARIN PRONUNCIATION.

AN ANGLO-CHINESE DICTIONARY, published at the *Daily Press* Office, Hongkong.

FOR comprehensiveness and practical service this Work stands unrivalled. All the new words which the Chinese have of late years been compelled to coin to express the numerous objects in machinery, photography, telegraphy, and in science generally, which the rapid advance of foreign relations has imposed upon them, are here given *in extenso*. Each and every word is fully illustrated and explained, forming exercises for students of a most instructive nature. Both the Court and Punti pronunciations are given, the accents being carefully marked on the best principle hitherto attained. The typography displays the success of an attempt to make the Chinese and English type correspond in the size of body, thereby effecting a vast economy of space, hitherto a desideratum not previously attained, and dispensing with those vast margins and vacant spaces which have heretofore characterized Chinese publications.

To illustrate the vast scope of the work, the following facts are submitted for consideration. Dhalmers' Vocabulary contains about 16,000 Chinese characters, and Medhurst's English and Chinese Dictionary about 100,000, whilst this work contains more than 50,000 English words, and upwards of 600,000 Chinese characters. Again, despite all the grammars and other elementary works as yet published, the student of this difficult language absolutely requires examples to display the various applications and equivalents of different words which have one general meaning. Of these examples this work contains more than five times as many as any other Dictionary hitherto published.

For practical purposes the arrangement of the work is so complete, that a reference to its pages enables a person who understands English to communicate *effectively* with natives who understand nothing but Chinese. In this respect the work will be found indispensable to all Europeans residing in China, and to the natives themselves it explains subjects fully with which very few indeed of them are perfectly acquainted. To parties resident in England and interested in China it cannot but be invaluable occasionally.

It comprises upwards of two thousand large quarto pages.

TRUBNER & Co.,
60, PATERNOSTER ROW;
W. H. BELL,
"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE, HONGKONG.

For Sale.

J. AND R. TENNENT'S ALE and PORTER.

DAVID CORSAR & SONS' Merchant Navy, Navy Boiled, Long Flax, Crown } CANVAS.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 1130 Hongkong, 11th May, 1867.

TAKASIMA COLLIERY.

JARDINE, MATHESON AND Co., AGENTS.

FOR SALE, Fresh TAKASIMA COAL, in lots to suit Purchasers.

Large, hand-picked, double-screened at $8 per Ton; Small, at $6 per Ton.

Apply to T. G. GLOVER, No. 7, Queen's Road, and at East Point.

1787 Hongkong, 4th December, 1875.

COAL DEPOT.

COALS of all description supplied to Steamers by the Undersigned.

Orders may be left at the Godowns, Wanchai, with Mr. J. MACLEHOSE, or LEONG AH YON, Praya.

LANDSTEIN & Co.

6m 1620 Hongkong, 1st November, 1875.

F. KRUPP'S CAST STEEL WORKS, ESSEN (GERMANY) SOLE AGENT FOR CHINA, F. PEIL,

Hongkong, Shanghai, Cologne (Germany.)

JOHN SKINKER, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.

Sole Agent on the Pacific Coast for Winchester Repeating Arms and Ammunition; Du Pont's Blasting and Sporting Powder; Lake Superior and Pacific Fuse Company's Safety Fuse. [1y 1026 July 7

NOW ON SALE.

THE HOUSEHOLD COMPANION AND STUDENT'S FIRST ASSISTANT,

By Dr. DEYAN, with many Additions, Corrections, and Dr. WILLIAMS' Orthography.

PRICE: In Paper Wrapper.....$1.50
Neatly Bound.....$2.00

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF LUBECK.

THE Undersigned having been appointed GENERAL AGENTS for the above Company, are prepared to accept risks against Fire at current rates, subject to a discount of 20 %.

EDUARD SCHELLHASS & Co., General Agents.

3m 82]

TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF HAMBURG.

THE undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to accept *risks against Fire at current rates*, subject to a bonus of 20 per cent.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 39 Hongkong, 16th November, 1872.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned having been appointed Agents for the above Company, are prepared to GRANT INSURANCES at Current Rates.

MELCHERS & Co., *Agents, Royal Insurance Company.*

tf 1760 Hongkong, 28th October, 1874.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

THE Undersigned is prepared to Grant Policies against Fire to the extent of $45,000 on First-class Risks.

A Discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %) upon the Current Local Rates of Premia will be allowed upon Insurances effected with this Office.

T. G. LINSTEAD, *Agent, Sun Fire Office.*

1885 Hongkong, 26th August, 1874.

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned are prepared to GRANT POLICIES AGAINST FIRE to the extent of 45,000 Dollars on Buildings or on Goods stored therein, at Current Local Rates, subject to a Discount of 20 % on the premia.

NORTON & Co., *Agents.*

tf 8 Hongkong, January, 1876.

THE SECOND COLONIAL SEA AND FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF BATAVIA.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agents in Hongkong for the above Company, call SPECIAL ATTENTION OF SHIPPERS to the low rates of premium charged for all steamer risks, besides which a Brokerage of THIRTY-THREE and ONE-THIRD PER CENT. (33⅓ %) will be allowed on risks to ports in China, Japan, the Philippines, and the Straits. On risk to all other ports the Brokerage will be FIFTEEN PER CENT. (15 %) only.

SIEMSSEN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1028 Hongkong, 1st July, 1874.

CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, (LIMITED).

NOTICE.

POLICIES granted at current rates on Marine Risks to all parts of the World. In accordance with the Company's Articles of Association, Two-thirds of the Profits are distributed annually to Contributors, whether Shareholders or not, in proportion to the net amount of Premia contributed by each, the remaining third being carried to Reserve Fund.

OLYPHANT & Co., *General Agents.*

tf 951 Hongkong, 17th April, 1873.

YANG-TSZE INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF SHANGHAI.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS 800,000 TAELS.

POLICIES granted on *Marine Risks* to all parts of the World, at current rates.

This Association will, until further notice, provide out of the earnings, first for an interest dividend of 15% for shareholders on Capital, and thereafter distribute among Policy holders annually, in cash, ALL the profits of the Underwriting Business *pro rata* to amount of premium contributed.

RUSSELL & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1089 Hongkong, 9th July, 1872.

THE SCOTTISH IMPERIAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

THE Undersigned, having been appointed Agent in Hongkong for the above-named Company, is prepared to GRANT POLICIES against FIRE on Buildings and on Goods to the extent of £10,000 at the usual rates subject to an immediate discount of 20 %.

Attention is invited to a considerable reduction in premia for Life Insurance in China.

Life Policies effected during the year 1875 Share in the Bonus to be declared on 31st December for the quinquennial period then ending.

A. MACG. HEATON.

1465 Hongkong, 27th September, 1875.

Vessels on the Berth.

FOR BANGKOK.

THE Steamship "DANUBE," Captain Clanchy, will be despatched for the above Port on FRIDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 P.M.

For Freight or Passage, apply to YUEN FAT HONG, Agents.

5d 123 Hongkong, 31st January, 1876.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY, AND FOOCHOW.

THE Steamship "DOUGLAS," Captain Burnie, will have immediate despatch for the above Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co.

130 Hongkong, 31st January, 1876.

STEAM TO YOKOHAMA.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "BOMBAY" will leave for the above place shortly after the arrival of the S.S. *Golconda* with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 29th January, 1876. [119

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

(*Taking Cargo at through rates to* NAGASAKI *and* HIOGO.)

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship "GOLCONDA" will leave for the above place about 24 hours after her arrival with the next English Mail.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 29th January, 1876. [120

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR LONDON *vid* SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company's Steamship "PRIAM," will be despatched on or about the 8th February.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

107 Hongkong, 24th January, 1876.

FOR SHANGHAI.

THE British Steamship "CROCUS," Joy, Master, will have quick despatch as above.

For Freight or Passage, apply to WM. PUSTAU & Co., Agents.

111 Hongkong, 24th January, 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 British Clipper Ship "GRYFE," Thos. Roberts, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have immediate despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

138 Hongkong, 1st February 1876.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A1 American Ship "LATHLEY RICH," Thos. Mitchel, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

141 Hongkong, 1st February, 1876.

FOR PORTLAND (OREGON).

THE A1 American Ship "SAMUEL G. REED," White, Master, will load for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

140 Hongkong, 1st February, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Ship "HAZE," Wilkinson, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above. For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

139 Hongkong, 1st February, 1876.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE A1 American Bark "CRUSADER," Fred. Gorham, Master, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above. For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

101 Hongkong, 21st January, 1876.

FOR LONDON.

THE A1 British Bark "CRAIGIE LEA," 605 tons register, Captain J. Landy, will load here and at Whampoa, and will have quick despatch as above. For Freight, apply to VOGEL, HAGEDORN & Co.

56 Hongkong, 11th January, 1876.

FOR SALE, FREIGHT, OR CHARTER, THE British Ship "CAROLUS MAGNUS," Thos. Miles, Master, of 1,478 Tons Register. Apply to WIELER & Co.

32 Hongkong, 7th January, 1876.

PHŒNIX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rates of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1192 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

LONDON AND ORIENTAL STEAM TRANSIT INSURANCE OFFICE, 137, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON. ESTABLISHED 1843.

THE Undersigned is authorised to accept risks on behalf of this Office, by First Class Steamers and Sailing Ships.

A. McIVER, *Agent.*

tf Hongkong, 1st July, 1867.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.

FROM this date, until further notice, a discount of Twenty per cent. (20%) upon the current local rate of premia will be allowed upon insurances effected with this Company.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1193 Hongkong, 27th June, 1872.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER AND SPECIAL ACTS OF PARLIAMENT.

Established 1809.

CAPITAL—£2,000,000

THE Undersigned, Agents at Hongkong for the above Company, are prepared to grant Policies against FIRE, to the extent of £10,000 on any Building, or on Merchandise in the same, at the usual rates, subject to a discount of Twenty per cent. (20 %)

GILMAN & Co., *Agents.*

tf 1063 Hongkong, 7th July, 1874.

Vessels on the Berth.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, MALTA, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, SOUTHAMPTON, AND LONDON; ALSO, BOMBAY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship "*CEYLON*," Captain OMAN, with Her Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and Cargo, will leave this for the above places on THURSDAY, the 3rd February, at Noon.

Cargo will be received on board until Noon, Specie and Parcels at the office until 2 P.M. on the 2nd idem.

For Particulars regarding Freight and Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Hongkong. CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES ARE REQUIRED.

*** A Written Declaration of the Contents and Value of the Packages for the Overland Route is required by the Egyptian Government, and must be delivered by the Shippers to the Company's Agents, with the Bills of Lading or with Parcels; and the Company do not hold themselves responsible for any Detention or Prejudice which may happen from the incorrectness on such declaration.

Shippers of cargo for Bombay are requested to take note, that the Steamers leaving Hongkong in correspondence with the Australian Steamers from Galle to Bombay, *may* call at Colombo.

Shippers are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of the Company's Black Bills of Lading.

A. McIVER, Superintendent.

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.'s Office, Hongkong, 20th January, 1876.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

TAKING THROUGH CARGO AND PASSENGERS FOR THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE,

IN CONNECTION WITH THE CENTRAL AND UNION PACIFIC AND CONNECTING RAILROAD COMPANIES AND ATLANTIC STEAMERS.

THE S.S. *GAELIC* will be despatched for San Francisco, *vid* Yokohama, on THURSDAY, the 3rd February, 1876, at 3 P.M., taking Cargo and Passengers for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Connection is made at Yokohama with Steamers from Shanghai.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. of the 2nd proximo. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day. All Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

Return Passage Tickets available for 6 months are issued at a reduction of 20 per cent. on regular rates.

For further information as to Freight or Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B. EMORY, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, January 17th, 1876.

NOTICE.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES PAQUEBOTS POSTE FRANCAIS.

STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, POINT DE GALLE, ADEN, SUEZ, ISMALIA, PORT SAID, NAPLES, AND MARSEILLES;

ALSO, PONDICHERRY, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

ON THURSDAY, the 10th February, 1876, at Noon, the Company's Steamship "*ANADYR*," Commandant DE BUTLER, with MAILS, PASSENGERS, SPECIE, and CARGO, will leave this Port for the above places.

Cargo and Specie will be registered for London as well as for Marseilles, and accepted in transit through Marseilles for the principal places of Europe.

Shipping Orders will be granted till noon. Cargo will be received on board until 4 P.M., Specie and Parcels until 3 P.M. on the 9th February, 1876. (Parcels are not to be sent on board; they must be left at the Agency's Office.) Contents and value of Packages are required.

For further particulars, apply at the Company's Office.

C. BERTRAND, Principal Agent.

Hongkong, 31st January, 1876.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVERLAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE S.S. "*CITY OF PEKING*" will leave Hongkong for San Francisco, via Yokohama, on TUESDAY, the 15th February, 1876, at 3 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Passenger Tickets and Bills of Lading are issued for transportation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports, to San Francisco, to ports in Mexico, Central and South America, and to New York and Europe, via OVERLAND RAILWAYS.

A Steamer of the Mitsu Bishi S.S. Company will leave Shanghai, via the Inland Sea Ports, about same date, and make close connection at Yokohama.

At New York, Passengers have selection of various lines of steamers to England, France, and Germany.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M. on the 16th instant. Parcel Packages will be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day; all Parcel Packages should be marked to address in full; value of same is required.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company, Praya West.

G. B EMORY, Acting Agent.

Hongkong, January 17th, 1876.

STORAGE.

COALS received on Storage in First-class Godowns (lately known as those of Messrs. R. S. WALKER & Co.) of about 5,000 tons Capacity, situated on the Praya, West Wanchai.

T. G. LINSTEAD.

1909 Hongkong, 18th November, 1874.

NOW ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the *China Overland Trade Report* for the Year 1874. Price $2 Dollars.

Apply at the *Daily Press* Office.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1875.

THE Undersigned have been appointed Sole Agents for the Sale of their Goods in Hongkong and China by Messrs. J. & R. TENNENT, Glasgow, and Messrs. DAVID CORSAR & SONS, Arbroath.

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.

tf 419 Hongkong, January, 1867.

NOTICE.

IN Order to meet the wishes of the Native Community, the Chinese Issue of this Paper has been, from the commencement of the China New Year, issued DAILY instead of on alternate days as before.

The Paper has been Established for nearly Twenty Years, and is, as to Editorial Management, under the Direction of a Well Educated Chinese Gentleman; gives reliable commercial and general information, and has the same position with the Native Community as to Advertisements and News as the English *Daily Press* with the Foreign Community. The Charge for Advertisements will be as heretofore.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1874.

WING-KEE COAL SHOP.

THE Proprietor of WING-KEE Shop begs to inform the public that his Shop has been established since 1855, at Endicott's Lane, and that he has always a great quantity of BEST COAL in store for Sale. Gentlemen or Shipmasters wishing to patronise him, are requested to apply at his Shop.

1y 1447 Hongkong, 23rd September, 1875.

Post-Office Notifications.

A mail will close

For Yokohama and Hiogo.—Per *Genoa*, to-day, the 2nd inst., at 3.30 P.M.

For Amoy.—Per *Esmeralda*, to-day, the 2nd inst., at 5 P.M.

For Bangkok.—Per *Danube*, on Friday, the 4th inst., at 2.30 P.M.

MAILS BY THE ENGLISH PACKET.

The English Contract Packet *CEYLON*, will be despatched with the Mails for Europe, &c., on THURSDAY, the 3rd February.

The following will be the hours of closing the Mails, &c.:—

Wednesday, 2nd February,

5 P.M., Money Order Office closes.

6

Extracts.

GILLYFLOWERS.

Old fashioned, yes, I know they are,
Long exiled from the gay parterre,
And banished from the bowers!
But not the fairest foreign bloom
Can match in beauty or perfume
Those bonny English flowers.

Their velvet petals, fold on fold,
In every shade of flaming gold,
And richest, deepest brown;
Lie close with little leaves between,
Of slender shape and tender green,
And soft as softest down.

On Sabbath mornings long ago,
When melody began to flow
From out the ivy'd tower,
I used to break from childish talk,
To pluck beside the garden walk
My mother's Sunday flower.

In Spring she loved this snowdrop white,
In Summer time carnations bright,
Or roses newly blown;
But this the flower she cherished most,
And from the goodly garden-host
She chose it for her own.

Ah, mother, dear! the brown flowers wave
In sunshine o'er thy quiet grave,
'Tis morning far away;
And I sit lonely here the while,
Scarce knowing if to sigh or smile
Upon their sister spray.

I well could sigh, for grief is strong,
I well could smile, for love lives long,
And conquers even death;
But if I smile, or if I sigh,
God knoweth well the reason why,
And gives me broader faith.

Firm faith to feel all good is meant,
Sure hope to fill with deep content
My most despairing hours;
And oftentimes he deigns to shed
Sweet sunshine o'er the path I tread,
As on to-day, these flowers.

And chose He not a bearer meet
To bring for me those blossoms sweet,
A loving little child?
And child and bonny blossoms come,
Like messages of love and home,
O'er waters waste and wild.

—*All the Year Round.*

RESPECT DUE TO WIVES.

Do not jest with your wife upon a subject in which there is danger of wounding her feelings. Remember that she treasures every word you utter. Do not speak of great virtues in another man's wife to remind your own of a fault. Do no reproach your wife with personal defects, for if she has sensibility you inflict a wound difficult to heal. If you would have a pleasant home and a cheerful wife, pass your evenings under your own roof. Do not be stern and silent in your own house, and remarkable for sociability elsewhere.

THE ARTICHOKE.

In 1466 one of the Strozzi family brought the first artichokes from Florence to Naples. A commentator of Dioscorides, Hermolous Barbarus, who died in 1494, relates that this vegetable was first seen in the Venice garden in 1473 at which time it was very scarce. It was introduced into France at the beginning of the sixteenth century; and not many years after, during the reign of Henry VIII., was first transplanted into our gardens. In the Privy Purse expenses of the king we find several entries regarding artichokes. Thus, "Paied to a servant of maister Tresorer in rewarde for bringing Archecokks to the king grace to Yorke-place, iiijs. iiijd." A treatise, written in the reign of Mary, on the "best settynge and keepynge of artichokes," is still preserved in the Harleian Library, of which in forms the 545th number. Gerard has left us correct repersentation of both the French and the globo varieties, but makes no mention of their country or their introduction; we may therefore conclude that they were become common in 1596. By reason of the great moisture of our climate, and the attention which was paid to its cultivation, the artichoke soon became so much improved in size and flavour that the Italians sent for plants from England, deeming them to be of another kind; but they soon returned to their natural size when restored to that country. In its wild state the plant is said to be taller, more downy and spinous than it appears in our kitchen gardens. It is cultivated in almost every part of Europe, but in England it is grown rather as a luxury than a profitable succulent. On account of the great size of it roots, and of its penetrating the soil so deep, it withstands the dry and hot summers about Paris, where they are most extensively cultivated and most abundantly used. Artichokes are a favourite dish at a French breakfast; sometimes they are eaten uncooked in a young state as a salad. The young heads, when about 2 inches in diameter, make excellent pickle. In England they are generally boiled, and the scales of the calyx are then plucked off one by one, the lower part of them dipped in melted butter, and the fleshy substance sucked from the rest. But there is generally so little to be obtained, as almost to justify the observation of a raw country servant, who, having waited at supper when artichokes made one of the dishes, was eager on his return to the kitchen to taste a kind of food he had never seen before, but to his great disappointment, finding little more than a horny substance which equally defied his tongue and his teeth, declared with great naiveté that gentlefolk seemed to him to have strange fancies, for, as far as he could discover, one leaf would do as well to lick up butter as a thousand. It was fortunate for him that he did not encounter what is emphatically styled the "choke," from not an ill founded persuasion that an unlucky wight who should happen to get it into his throat would certainly be choked. This consists of the unopened florets and bristles which stand upon the receptacle of the compound flower, and must be carefully cleared away before the epicure can arrive at the receptacle itself, the bottom, as we call it, or *le cœl*, as it is more elegantly termed by our polished and refined neighbours on the other side of the Channel, which is undeniably the most plentiful as well as the most delicate part of the viand; and in France it is esteemed a branch of good housewifery to preserve this part to the use of the family during the winter. (Rees's "Cyclopædia.") The artichoke, like the asparagus, is naturally a maritime plant, or at least one which thrives best on soils where there is a mixture of saline or alkaline matter. In the time of John Evelyn, 1699, the Island of Jersey was famous for its artichokes, on account of the seaweed used in manuring the land; and it is said that in the present day this vegetable is successfully cultivated in the Orkney Islands from the same cause. Medicinally, the stalks are considered aperient and diuretic; the leaves in their natural state, boiled in white wine whey, are thought beneficial in the case of jaundice; and when cut into pieces and steeped in sherry wine, are an excellent antibilious medicine. The generic name *Cynara* is said to be derived from the word *cinis*, because according to Columella, the land for artichokes should be manured with ashes; and Gerard says the same thing. Parkinson says it is so called from the colour of its leaves. Heathen mythology informs us that Cynara was a young and beautiful girl who had the misfortune to displease one of the gods, who instantly metamorphosed her into an artichoke. (Ruell, i. 20.) Respecting the origin of the word artichoke, various conjunctures have be formed. It has been by some authors derived from the Greek word *coccalon*, which signifies a fir cone, with the Arabic *al* prefixed; this again, has been denied, and the word drawn from the Arabic name, *harzaf*, or *harchiaf*.—*Hardwick's Science-Gossip.*

OFFENBACH'S "FRITZ."

Says a writer in the New York *Mercury*: A short time since, as I am informed by a private letter from Paris, a number of literary Bohemians were assembled at Jacques Offenbach's cozy little sitting-room in the French Capital, talking sprightly of everything in general and nothing in particular. Gradually the conversation drifted into a sort of argument to the effect that the most popular incidents travestied on the comic stage were really based on some actual occurrence in life. This was doubted by some, and one introduced the character of Fritz in the "Grand Duchess" as so ridiculous and absurd, especially his being run through all grades of military promotion to the highest in five minutes, that anything remotely like it could never have really happened. Offenbach smiled at this assertion, and cut the debate short by saying that the incident was taken from actual life. This was a stunner to the company, who all asked for the proof, which Offenbach at once gave by telling the following story:—"Years ago he said he was examining the treasures of an antiquarian's store in London, when a work attracted his attention, bearing a title like the following: 'The Life, Habits and Manners of Peter the Great, Czar of all the Russias, with Many Truthful Anecdotes Never Before Printed.' The book, he said, was printed in London about the middle of the last century, and was now very rare. He bought it, and in it it told the very incident after which the affair of General Fritz in "The Grand Duchesse" was patterned. One day, so runs the anecdote, a young recruit was standing guard before the door of the entrance to Peter's private chamber, in the palace of St. Petersburg. He had received orders to admit no one. As he was slowly passing up and down before the door, Prince Menschikoff, the favorite Minister of the Czar, approached, attempting to enter. He was stopped by the recruit. The Prince, who had the fullest liberty of calling upon his master at any time, sought to push the guard aside and pass him, yet the young man would not move, but ordered his Highness to stand back. "You fool!" shouted the Prince, "don't you know me?" The recruit smiled and said:—"Very well, your Highness, but my orders are peremptory to let nobody pass." The Prince, exasperated at the low fellow's impudence, struck him a blow in the face with his riding whip. "Strike away, your Highness," said the soldier, "but I cannot let you go in." Peter, in his room, hearing the noise outside, opened the door and inquired what it meant, and the prince told him. The Czar was much amused, but said nothing at the time. In the evening, however, he sent for the Prince and the soldier. As they both appeared Peter gave his own cane to the soldier, saying:—"That man struck you in the morning, now you must return the blow to the fellow with my stick." The Prince was amazed. "Your Majesty," he said, "this common soldier is to strike me?" "I make him a Captain," said Peter. "But I am an officer of your Majesty's household," observed the Prince. "I make him a Colonel of my Life-guards and an officer of the household," said Peter, again. "My rank, your Majesty knows, is that of General," again protested Menschikoff. "Then I make him a General, so that the beating you get my come from a man of your rank." The Prince got a sound thrashing in the presence of the Czar. The recruit was next day commisioned a General, with the title of Court Oromisoff, and was the founder of a powerful family, whose descendants are still high in the Imperial service of Russia. "This recruit," said Offenbach, "is the original of my General Fritz."

THE GERMANS.

In everything the German is controlled. He is controlled in his love-makings and marryings; he is controlled in the utterance of his opinion; he is controlled in his goings out and his comings in. The journalist is liable at any moment to fine and imprisonment; the chicaturist to arrest; of liberty of the press there can be no question; of the licence of the law no doubt. In the old gambling days of Baden and Hombourg, no native officer was permitted to play at the tables; the money of the State must remain absolutely in the State pocket; but this fatherly solicitude for the coin of the country did not extend itself to the pocket of the peasant, who would stand gloating through long Sunday afternoons at the heaps of gold, venture at last his florin or his thaler, and retire into his work-a-day world on Monday a disillusioned chawbacon. Control touches even the follies and flirtations of the young. Lately in a northern capital, garrisoned by Prussian troops, an ardent young lieutenant and a coy and bashful maiden found themselves for a moment, by some chance, in a deserted tea-room alone. The enamoured youth had just caught his fair one by the hand, when her most intimate of intimate bosom friends entered. The poor girl started up in terror, and, forgetful alike of her love and her lover, broke out, "Pray, pray, best Evelina, do not say what you have seen." Evelina promised, and the imprudent maiden returned at once to the ball-room. But lo! next day the story, with various embroideries, was circulating through all the "Kaffees" and behold! the day after, the ardent lieutenant summoned to an irate general's presence. "Young man," said his stern *Vorgesetzer*, glooring down upon him in grim regulation wrath, "you are transferred to depôt duty on the frontier; there you will have ample time to reflect on your indiscretion." ("Es ist Ihnen nicht erlaubt jungen Damen aus den höheren Ständen zu compromittiren!") And forth, like ball from the cannon's mouth, behold our gay young militaire shot over the frontier! Hear this, gallant young English gentlemen, horse, foot, and dragoons; hear it, too, young English maidens inclining tender ears to pleadings, and be thankful that your bosom friends are not spies, nor, as a rule, the colonels of our regiments martinets in matters of the affections. Resistance in any shape is hopeless; it will be put down, whatever form or in whatever rank it makes its sporadic appearance, with an iron hand. Beneath the drapery of that flowing white mantle, that reminds you of the crusaders of old, you may plainly perceive the steel gauntlet of armed despotism. "Whilst all the others were boasting," says Heine, "of how proudly the Prussian eagle soared towards the sun, I prudently kept my eyes fixed upon his claws." *From "German Home Life," in Fraser's Magazine.*

THE ORDER OF THE GARTER

The Order of the Garter—the proudest in England—is a military fraternity, under the special patronage of "St. George, the good Knight and Champion of England." It was instituted at Windsor by King Edward III., and consists of the Sovereign and twenty-five companions, mostly Royal, of whom the Prince of Wales is always one, wearing the dark blue embroidered garter and the collar of gold, with the motto, "*Honi soit qui mal y pense*," signifying, "Dishonour to him who thinks ill of it." Knights of the Garter always place K.G. after their names, and these letters take precedence of all other titles they may have—those of Royalty alone excepted. The knights have their banners displayed over their stalls or seats in the choir of St. George's Chapel, Windsor. The lesser George, or jewel of the Garter, is fastened on a dark blue ribbon, passing over the left shoulder, and hangs from under the right arm. When a K.G. dies, it is customary for his friends to return the badge to the Sovereign, or head of the order, that it may be otherwise bestowed.—*Little Folks.*

PLAIN WOMEN.

Among women of exalted rank who have been wanting in beauty are Margaret of Sweden; Matilda, Empress of Germany; and Christiana of Sweden. Fulvia, wife of Anthony, had few personal charms; nor had Terentia, wife of Cicero, if one may trust to the majority of historians; but most of these have found some admirers among biographers. Neither Anne of Cleves nor Catherine of Aragon were good-looking, still for a while they swayed the fickle heart of their Bluebeard husband. Queen Anne was a dowdy, graceless woman in her best days. Cromwell's wife was plain. When Queen Anne of Bohemia came to England as a bride, there was a pageant at Cheapside of a castle with towers, from both sides of which ran fountains of wine; and we are told that the beautiful girls who blew gold-leaf in the faces of the king and queen caused the plain bride to look plainer; yet she made her way in the goood graces of king and people. In France, the gay and pleasure-loving, plain women, have gained many laurels. Madame de Stael is a memorable instance, though no one was more conscious of her personal defects. Even her name was a power in itself. The great Napoleon condescended to be so jealous of her influence that no persuasion would induce him to allow her to return to France. Mademoiselle de Lespinasse, one of the most fascinating woman of her day, who exercised a marvellous influence on those around her, was marked with smallpox. Madame Geoffrin was a plain woman. Madame d'Epinay was neither beautiful nor clever, but most attractive. Madame de Mailly was the plainest woman of the Court. Maria Leczinski, daughter of Stanislaus, King of Poland, wife of Louis XV., was good, but uninteresting; and that famous Palatine princess, second wife of Phillip, Duke of Anjou, brother of Louis XIV., and mother of the Duke of Orleans, the Regent during Louis XV.'s minority—a woman who exercised more sway than any other of her time—was coarse of feature, and so ungainly that her large hands passed into a proverb. She was of masculine habits, clinging to the customs of Germany, and wore a short, close wig like a man's.—*Cassell's Magazine.*

THE GLADIATORS OF INDIA—THE TERRIBLE FIGHT WITH CLAWS.

Another sort of combat, much more terrible than those already mentioned, and which is only to be seen nowadays at Baroda, is the Nucki-ka-kousti, that is to say, "fight with claws." Here the combatants, almost naked, but adorned with crowns and garlands; tear each other with claws of horn. These claws were formerly of steel, and caused certain death to one or the other of the combatants; but they have been abolished as too barbarous for modern times. Those now in use are, as I have said, of horn, and are fixed on the closed fist with thongs. I was only once present at a combat of this kind, for my heart was so moved by the horrible spectacle that I refused to go again. The wrestlers, intoxicated with bang—liquid opium, mixed with an infusion of hemp—sing as they rush upon one another; their faces and heads are soon covered with blood, and their frenzy knows no bounds. The King, with wild eyes and the veins of his neck swollen, surveys the scene with such passionate excitement that he cannot remain quiet, but imitates by gestures the movements of the wrestlers. The arena is covered with blood; the defeated combatant is carried off, sometimes in a dying condition; and the conqueror, the skin of his forehead hanging down in strips prostrates himself before the king, who places around his neck a necklace of fine pearls, and covers him with garments of great value. One episode, moreover, disgusted me to such an extent that, without any heed of the effect my sudden departure might have open the Gaicowar, I at once withdrew. One of the wrestlers, whom the bang had only half intoxicated, after receiving the first few blows made a show of wishing to escape; his antagonist threw him and they rolled together on the ground before us. The victor, seeing the unhappy wretch demand quarter, turned to the king to know whether he should let the other rise; but, inflamed with the spectacle, the monarch cried out, "Maro; maro" (strike! strike!) and the scalp of the unfortunate fellow was torn without mercy. When he was taken away he had lost all consciousness. That same day the king distributed among the victorious wrestlers necklaces and money to the amount of more than £4,000.—*From Rousselet's India and Its Princes.*

AN EXEMPLAR.

To illustrate how paucity of incident may be atoned for by wealth of description, permit me to offer you the brief essay of one of my pupils. As an Irish schoolmaster, I prescribe subjects for essays to my boys, and after the holiday usually known as "St. Patrick's Day," I requested them to take as a theme, "What I did on St. Patrick's Day." The following was modestly handed to me by one whom I, yet hope to see a second Pierce Egan.

When the roseate Aurora, rising from her cloud-curtained couch, broke the mists that capped the verdant hills, I leaped elastic from my pillow, and, having donned those habiliments which polite society declines to particularise, descended to partake of the matutinal meal. Having, in the midst of our family circle, by "our ain fireside," as the poet pertinently remarks, done, "full justice to the good things provided" (I quote from the report of our last Sunday-school fête), I issued from the parental roof, and joyously bounded over the springy and velvet turf. The birds—"those choristers of Nature"—carolled gaily in the hedgerows; the willy-wagtail warbled over the wild wave (this is imaginative, as we dwell not "by the shores of the loud-resounding sea"), the neighboring public-house presented an exhilarating aspect of inebriation and pugilism, and I, not wishing to be in ill-accord with Nature's harmony, stood on my head and loudly sang the national melody. My mirth was short-lived. A large and ferocious dog cautiously approached me, unconscious of impending danger, and, to use the graphic words of George MacDonald, "made his dinner off one o' my hips." With a yell of agony I turned (downside up) and launched a brick-bat at the monster's shaggy side. He fled, howling, and me-thinks he hath cause to remember that unfinished meal. The pain was severe, but a blissful consciousness that the time for our prandial repast drew on, mitigated its prickings. Moodily I retraced my steps, joining not as formerly in Nature's revelry. After a lengthened and elaborate grace, sparkling with epigram and coruscating with wit, we proceeded with avidity to allay the cravings of appetite. Two things alone marred my felicity—an inability to accommodate myself with comfort to the formation of my chair, and the fact that my brother selfishly appropriated the last piece of pie, which I had well-nigh choked myself in hastening to secure. Satiated, I arose, stretched myself on the sofa, and suffered Morpheus to enthrone him on my eyelids. I awoke, refreshed, and dimly conscious that some bliss yet remained. Yes; *it was supper.* I partook of the delicious repast, and was fortunate enough to circumvent my brother. I lingered for some time over the racy pages of Mr. Tupper, and then sought my couch. Thus ended this eventful day. My wound is rapidly healing; but, in the meantime, I throw myself on your kind indulgence, dear sir, as, were it irritated unduly, erysipelas must certainly supervene.—*Tyaro.*

HONGKONG MARKETS.

As Reported by Chinese on the 1st February, 1876.

COTTON GOODS.

American Sheetings, 15 lbs.	per piece	$2.80 a 2.90
American Drills, 30 yards	"	2.75 a 2.80
40 "	"	3.70 a 3.80
Cotton Yarn, No. 16 a 24	per 400 lbs.	92.00 a 105.50
" 28 a 32	"	110.00 a 117.00
" 38 a 42	"	116.00 a 130.00
" Bombay	"	83.00 a 87.50
Shirtings	per piece	$1.60 a 1.65
Dyed Spotted Shirtings	"	3.60 a 3.65
" Brocades Do.	"	3.85 a 4.10
" Damask Do.	"	5.50 a 5.00
English Drills 30 yards	"	2.88 a 2.40
" 14 lbs.	"	2.05 a 3.00
" 18 lbs.	"	3.20 a 3.30
Grey Shirtings, 7 lbs.	"	1.50 a 1.60
" 8 lbs.	"	1.85 a 2.00
" 8½ lbs.	"	2.15 a 2.50
" 9 lbs.	"	3.00 a 3.08
" 10 lbs.	"	3.35 a 3.50
Grey T-Cloths, 24 yds & 32 in. 6 lbs.	"	1.45 a 1.50
" 24 " & 32 in. 7 lbs.	"	1.60 a 1.72
" 21 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XO	"	2.15 a 2.20
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. QL	"	2.17 a 2.20
" 24 " & 36 in. 8 lbs. XX	"	2.70 a 2.72
Handkerchiefs, Blue	per doz.	0.60 a 0.70
" Brown	"	0.62 a 0.65
" Red	"	0.77 a 0.80
" Light Red	"	0.75 a 0.76
Jeans, 30 yards	"	2.30 a 2.42
Muslins, White, Plain, 12 yards	per piece	1.15 a 1.25
" Figured 24 "	"	2.05 a 2.35
Turkey Red Shirtings, 2 lbs.	"	2.15 a 2.25
" " 3 lbs.	"	2.30 a 2.35
Velvets, Black, 22 in.	per yard	0.21 a 0.22
" Gentian, 22 "	"	0.19 a 0.20
Velveteens, Black	"	0.24 a 0.25
" Gentian	"	0.30 a 0.31
White Shirtings, 64 a 90 reed	per piece	1.95 a 2.10
" 64 a 68 "	"	2.40 a 2.55
" 68 a 80 "	"	2.75 a 3.40
" 600 "	"	3.97 a 4.00
" 7,000 "	"	3.40 a 3.45
" AA	"	1.20 a 1.35
" BF	"	6.20 a 6.30
" MH	"	4.70 a 4.75
" EI	"	6.30 a 6.40
White Spotted Shirtings	"	2.50 a 2.55
" Brocades	"	2.70 a 2.75

WOOLLEN GOODS.

Blankets, 7 lbs.	per pair	$2.85 a 3.20
" 8 lbs.	"	3.10 a 3.20
" 9 lbs.	"	3.85 a 4.00
" 10 lbs.	"	4.50 a 4.85
" 12 lbs.	"	6.10 a 6.20
Camlets, SSS	per piece	16.00 a 16.50
" SS	"	17.50 a 18.00
" S	"	18.50 a 19.00
" BBS	"	19.00 a 19.50
" AAA	"	18.00 a 18.50
" LLL	"	16.50 a 17.00
Cloth, Broad	per yard	2.15 a 3.00
" Medium	"	1.03 a 1.20
Long Ells, MM Scarlet	per piece	9.50 a 9.60
" Assorted	"	9.00 a 9.05
" HH Scarlet	"	9.40 a 9.50
" Assorted	"	8.60 a 8.70
" H. Scarlet	"	9.50 a 9.60
" Assorted	"	8.75 a 8.90
Lustres, Figure	"	5.05 a 5.10
Lasting, DD	"	15.00 a 15.50
Orleans, Plain	"	5.00 a 5.30
Spanish Stripes	per yard	0.80 a 0.81

METALS.

Iron, Nail Rod	per picul	2.85 a 3.00
" Hoop	"	3.65 a 3.60
" Bar	"	2.90 a 2.95
" Wire	"	7.50 a 7.55
Lead	"	7.50 a 7.70
Pipe, W.B.	"	7.50 a 7.80
" Lead, LB	"	7.50 a 7.00
Quicksilver, English	"	90.00 a —
" American	"	21.00 a —
Steel, English	per tub	4.20 a 4.30
" Swedish	"	5.10 a 5.20
Sheathing Metal	per picul	22.50 a 24.50
Spelter	"	7.00 a 7.75
Tin, Malacca	per picul	22.30 a 23.50
" Plates	per box	0.40 a 0.50

PRODUCE.

Almonds	per picul	18.00 a 18.50
Alum, 1st quality	"	1.30 a 1.35
" 2nd	"	1.45 a 1.50
Bark, Siam	"	0.83 a 1.10
" Camphor	"	13.80 a 14.00
Beche de Mer	"	60.00 a 65.00
Bees Wax, Japan, White	"	9.50 a 9.75
" " Yellow	"	48.00 a 52.00
" Hankow, White	"	62.00 a 69.00
Birds' Nests, 1st quality	per pcl.	$2,200 a 4,000
" 2nd "	"	650 a 800
" 3rd "	"	170 a 250
Brimstone	"	3.25 a 3.50
Buffalo's Hide, Manila	"	12.00 a 15.50
Camphor, packed	"	13.80 a 14.50
" Barous, clean	"	5,000 a 5,100
" Refuse	"	3,000 a 3,300
Cardamons, Superior	"	150.00 a 155.00
" Inferior	"	23.00 a 24.00
Cloves	"	42.00 a 43.00
Coals, Moal	per ton	—
" English steam	"	12.75 a —
" Sydney	"	11.75 a —
Coffee	per picul	22.20 a 24.50
Copper Sheathing, Japan	"	24.00 a —
" Rod, "	"	24.50 a —
" Nails	"	28.50 a 29.80
Cotton, Shanghai	"	17.50 a 18.00
" Bombay	"	13.50 a 16.00
" Shamtung	"	21.00 a 22.00
" Ningpo	"	18.50 a 19.00
" Tientsin	"	18.50 a 19.00
" Tungchow	"	19.50 a 20.00
" Calcutta	"	13.50 a 16.00
Cotton Seeds, Saigon	"	6.50 a 6.60
" Siam	"	5.80 a 6.00
Cow's Hide	"	3.50 a 3.75
Cuttlefish, Japan	"	21.00 a 22.50
" " without bones	"	11.50 a 13.50
" " Chuachow	"	27.50 a 28.50
Cutch	"	5.80 a 6.00
Dates, Black	"	3.75 a 4.28
" Red	"	2.50 a 2.35
Dried Lily Flowers	"	7.20 a 7.30
Elephant's Teeth, 4 a 5 pieces	"	260 a 300
" " 7 a 8 "	"	210 a 220
Flour, California, per sack of 50 lbs.		1.30 a 1.40
" American per barrel of 100 lbs.		2.70 a 2.80
" " " of 200 lbs.		6.10 a 6.25
Fungha	"	31.50 a 33.00
Flints	"	0.50 a 0.05
Ginseng, American, 1st quality	"	220.00 a 300.00
" " 2nd	"	180.00 a 210.00
Hawes, Ordinary	"	15.40 a 18.50
" Superior	"	23.50 a 25.00
Hemp, Hankow	"	10.50 a 12.00
" Siam	"	10.40 a 11.00
Isinglass, Japan	"	36.00 a 45.00
Melon Seeds, 1st quality	"	5.50 a 5.75
" " 2nd	"	5.20 a 5.35
Mushrooms	"	65.00 a 70.00
Mussels, Dry Siam large	"	11.50 a 12.50
" " " middle	"	7.50 a 8.10
Mussels, Dry Siam small	per picul	$5.50 a 6.85
Peas, White	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Green	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Black	"	1.60 a 1.65
" Yellow	"	1.85 a 1.90
" Green Beans	"	1.90 a 2.10
Pearl Barley	"	6.50 a 7.80
Potatoes Flour	"	1.04 a 2.50
Putchuck	"	13.00 a 14.70
Rhinoceros Horn	"	2,000 a 3,000
" Mother	"	2,000 a 3,400
Rice, Bengal, Cargo No. 1	"	2.45 a 2.50
" " 9	"	2.20 a 2.25
" Siam, white	"	1.55 a 1.60
" " mill cleaned	"	1.45 a 1.50
" Manila	"	2.30 a 2.40
" Singapore	"	1.85 a 1.91
" Saigon	"	1.50 a 1.60
" Annam	"	2.10 a 2.15
" Rangoon	"	2.35 a 2.40
Saltpetre	"	4.75 a 5.50
Seaweed, Green	"	2.05 a 2.20
" Cut	"	3.75 a 3.90
Sesamum, White	"	4.20 a 4.30
" Black	"	3.35 a 3.10
Sharkfin	"	35.00 a 58.50
Shellfish, Japan	"	27.00 a 45.00
" California	"	14.00 a 14.50
Stone fish	"	5.00 a 5.50
Straits Produce, &c.—		
Rattans, Straits	per picul	5.30 a 5.60
" Banjar	"	4.25 a 4.50
Pepper, White	"	16.80 a 17.50
" Black	"	10.30 a 10.40
Betel Nut	"	2.50 a 2.85
Sandal Wood, Malabar	"	4.10 a 4.20
" South Seas	"	14.50 a 16.00
Sapan Wood, Manila	"	1.60 a 2.00
" Siam	"	2.25 a 2.50
Sugar, Canton White, 1 a 3	"	6.15 a 6.50
" " Dark Brown	"	4.70 a 5.00
" West Coast, Dark Brown	"	—
" Manila, Dry White	"	5.45 a 5.60
" Candy	"	8.45 a 8.50
" Foochow	"	8.00 a 9.30
Vermicelli, Tientsin	"	6.00 a 7.50
Walnuts	"	4.50 a 4.80
Wheat, Tientsin	"	1.75 a 1.80
" California	"	2.00 a 2.05
Wood Oil	"	Tls. 5.7.8 a —
Pea "	"	5.1.0 a 5.1.6 a
Tea	"	$9.25 a 9.55
Window Glass	per box	3.20 a 3.34

SHIPPING IN THE CHINA WATERS.

HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Asia	Molsen	Dan. str	830	Wm. Pustau & Co	Bangkok
Bombay	H. Smith	Brit. str	749	P. & O. S. N. Co	Yokohama
Ceylon	J. Orman	Brit. str	1140	P. & O. S. N. Co	
China	H. P. Heanings	Ger. str	648	Siemssen & Co	Bombay, &c.
City of Exeter	Gorley	Brit. str	787	Hop Kee	In Dock
Columbian	R. Harvey	Brit. str	1417	P. & O. S. N. Co	
Consolation	Cormack	Brit. str	768	Birley & Co	
Crocus	R. H. Joy	Brit. str	1298	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Danube	A. Clunchy	Brit. str	561	Yuen Fat Hong	Shanghai
Djemnah	Flambeau	Fren. str	2416	Messageries Maritimes	Bangkok
Emeralda	Thebaud	Brit. str	395	A. MacG. Heaton	Shanghai
Feronia	Schultz	Ger. str	1080	Wm. Pustau & Co	Amoy
Fu-sheng	N. Cotton	Brit. str	62		Saigon
Gaelic	W. H. Kidley	Brit. str	1712	O. & O. S. N. Co	Fu-yew
Genoa	Corrigall	Brit. str	1215	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Foochow
Gunga	Garceau	Fren. str	797	Captain	Yokohama, &c.
Iohang †	D. Martin	Brit. str	700	Butterfield & Swire	Yokohama, &c.
Killarney	O'Neill	Brit. str	1060	Ah Yon	Saigon
Kinshan ‡	Cary	Brit. str	1050	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kiu-Kiang ‡	Morton	Brit. str	1061	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Kwangtung	Pitman	Brit. str	491	D. Lapraik & Co	
Little Orphan		Amr. str	45	Captain T. B. Benning	East Coast
Lotus	James Gray	Brit. str	1407	D. Sassoon, Sons & Co	Tug Flying
Norden	Jensen	Dan. str	778	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Saigon
Norna		Brit. str	606	Kwok Acheong	Camoens
Ocean	Jacques	Brit. str	971	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Spark ‡
Orissa	J. Reeves	Brit. str	1146	P. & O. S. N. Co	Tejo
Powan	A. Benning	Brit. str	1890	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Sir J. Jeejeebhoy ‡	N. W. Hawkins	Brit. str	184	Kwok Acheong	
Sunda	B. M. Edmond	Brit. str	1033	P. & O. S. N. Co	In Dock
Wasbi	A. Hunter	Brit. str	265	Landstein & Co	Haiphong
White Cloud §	T. B. Benning	Brit. str	652	H. C. & M. Steamboat Co	
Yot-sui §	W. Kentwell	Brit. str	130	Kwok Acheong	
Yottung		Brit. str	323	Kwok Acheong	Laid up
Yung-ching	Gibbon	Chi. str	661	C. M. S. N. Co	

‡ *Running between Hongkong and Canton*
§ *Running between Macao and Hongkong.*

SAILING VESSELS.

Vessels.	Captain.	Flag & Rig.	Tons.	Consignees.	Destination.
Alfredo	Pittaluga	Ital. bk	909	Messageries Maritimes	
America	Vanholdt	Ger. sh	1219	Siemssen & Co	
Anna	W. Jessen	Ger. bk	449	Order	
Auguste	Bernard	Fren. bk	864	Carlowitz & Co	
Beethoven	R. Haje	Ger. bk	341	Melchers & Co	
Bianca Portica	J. Tancredi	Ital. bk	666	Chinese	
Birker	R. C. Alleyne	Brit. sh	1008	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	
Boreal	Beaujenz	Fren. bk	678	Order	
Canaan	Manson	Brit. bk	840	Borneo Co. Limited	
Carolus Magnus	Thos. Miles	Brit. sh	1479	Wieler & Co	
Centaur	Olfersen	Ger. bk	468	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Charite	Herve	Fren. bk	256	Carlowitz & Co	
Charles Maurenz	Hamon	Fren. bk	365	Landstein & Co	Tientsin
Charter Oak	Smith	Amr. sh	963	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Tientsin
Christine	Wildgang	Ger. bk	541	Siemssen & Co	
Coldstream	R. L. Randall	Brit. bk	688	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Tientsin
Columba	Salvo	Brit. bk	344	Russell & Co	
Craigie Lea	T. Landy	Brit. bk	621	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	London
Christina A. P.	F. Capra	Nica. sch	175	Order	
Criterion	W. Lull	Amr. sh	1546	Russell & Co	
Crusader	Gorham	Amr. bk	669	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Deux Freres	E. M. Hily	Fren. bk	520	P. M. S. S. Co	Saigon
E. M. Young	McMichen	Brit. bk	345	Captain	
Eeiga	Christensen	Dan. bk	290	Ed. Schellhass & Co	Tientsin
Flying Eagle	W. S. Crowell	Amr. sh	1004	Frazar & Co	
Fortune	Schultz	Siam. bk	447	Tack Mee & Co	
Franz	Hilderbrandt	Brit. sch	148	Frazar & Co	
Garibaldi	C. M. Noyes	Amr. bk	670	Rozario & Co	
Gryfe	Thos. Roberts	Brit. sh	1086	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	San Francisco
Halia	William Sly	Brit. bk.	377	Order	
Hastings	Craig	Brit. bk	541	Jardine, Matheson & Co	Newchwang
Haze	Wilkinson	Amr. sh	862	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	New York
Helena	Snow	Amr. bk	603	Vogel, Hagedorn & Co	Callao
Hermann	F. L. Kessal	Ger. bk	923	Order	
Hongkong	L. Castagnino	Peru. bk	443	Wm. Pustau & Co	
Johann Smidt	J. Rohkar	Ger. bk	433	Wieler & Co	
Juan F. Pearson	Le Bouf	Brit. bk	507	Russell & Co	
J. H. Jessen	Rasmussen	Ger. bk	350	Wm. Pustau & Co	Tientsin
Kate Tatham	Mackersy	Brit. bk	275	Carlowitz & Co	Chefoo
Kate Waters	J. Howard	Brit. sch	580	Rozario & Co	
Kim-shun-fat	Ayuen	Siam. sch		Chinese	
Lea	F. Sornesching	Aust. bk	906	Order	
Liberator	Vandervord	Brit. sh	690	Captain	
Lord MacDuff	MacDonald	Brit. bk	527	Borneo Co. Limited	
Louisa	Schierloh	Ger. sch	260	Ed. Schellhass & Co	
Lochiel	D. S. Ewen	Brit. s